The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN, BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS"

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The Independent.

THE TRANSFIGURATION.

BY RAY PALMER, D.D.

STROPHE.

At midnight, on the mountain's side,
The Holy Saviour bends in prayer;
All silently the moments glide,
While for a world he wrestles there.

The friends that near him watch would keep,
While wore the lingering hours away,
Wearied, at length had sunk to sleep,
Nor heeded now his long delay.

But lo! from Heaven a sudden light
Poured dazzling splendors o'er the scene;
As if on deepest gloom of night
The mid-day sun broke forth serene.

The sleepers woke; their waking eyes
Amazed the glorious vision saw.
Behold! Bright heralds from the skies
Confirm the prophets and the law.

With Christ, the Lord's Messiah, met,
They hold with him communion high;
Speak of the joy before him set,
Speak of the death that he should die.

Then while, as from the eternal throne,
On him celestial radiance streamed,
White as the light his raiment shone,
His face with godlike luster beamed.

And hark! The voice that filled the air!
Ere yet the wondrous scene is done!
Hear God the Father's voice declare:
"This is my well beloved Son!"

ANTI-STROPHE.

Breaks the glad morning from the skies,
Glows on the mountain-tops the light;
Lo! ye who wait with longing eyes,
The sun ascendeth—ends the night!

Thou Christ of God! From ages past
Thy glory has been all concealed;
To mortal eyes and ears at last,
Behold that glory now revealed.

Thou art the Virgin's son foretold,
Of David's royal line thy birth;
'Tis thine, as sung the lyres of old,
To gladden all the groaning earth.

Thou art the Lord's Anointed. Thou,
The Star of Jacob—Israel's King;
To thee all thrones and powers shall bow,
To thee all princes tribute bring.

O Great Deliverer! born to save,
Before thee shame and anguish rise;
'Tis past the throne, the cross, the grave,
The way to reach thy triumph lies.

A world by thee redeemed and blessed,
The trophy of thy love shall be;
And thou, the Lord of Lords confessed,
Shalt wear the crown of victory.

CHORUS.

When thou, O Son of God! for men,
Hadst offered time's great sacrifice,
Up to thy Father's side again,
The King of Glory, thou didst rise!

Not there, as on the mountain's brow,
Thy splendors for a moment fall,
Unveiled and full, thy glories now
Pour one eternal day on all.

Angelic hosts of name unknown—
The ransomed Church, thy spotless bride—
One grand assembly round the throne
In that unclouded light abide.

To thine own rightful seat restored
And robed in majesty divine,
By all in Heaven and earth adored,
Dominion, honor, might are thine.

As God's unchanging truth is sure,
The universe shall own thy sway;
Forever shall thy throne endure,
Though earth and heaven should pass away.

SPELING FROM A MISIONARY POINT OF VIEW.

BY THE REV. DWIGHT WHITNEY MARSH.

The English languag is very widspred. Men who spēk it hav bilt most of the railrods, control mor than two-thirds of the ocean's comerç, rul one-forth of the land's surfaç, and guvern mor than a fifth of the wurld's popūlation. And evry fifty yhrs this proportion is growing. Henç, for all kinds of busnes and for guvernment serviç millions of Hindus, Chinēs, Japanēs, Zulus, Boors, Turks, Arabs, Friēdmen, Germans, and even our own children ar ambitius and ēger to rēd and wrīt and pronounç the English languag corectly. All thes nēd the best helps for wrīting and pronounçing.

Nērly evry misionary believs that the extension of the English languag over the wurld wil help bring mankind to Christ; and therfor ech has tauht sum Arab, Turk, Grēk, Bulgarian, Zulu, or uther stranjer, and ech tels his pūpil that the English languag is a very nobl tung, wel wurth lerning, ful of tresūr and ūs. But, trying to tēch it, he finds the original curs lingering in its speling. "That way madnes lis." The leters sim jumbld in "the total depravity of animat things."

For simplest wurds he opens to John's Gospel, and his Arab, rēsoning about the unrēsonabl, concluds: "If w-o-r-d spels wurd, then b-o-r-d shud spel burd. If k-n-e-w spels new, why *knot* k-n-a-m-e for name?" and poor tēcher can giv no good rēsn to the contrary.

A Brahmin thinks: "If v-e-i-l spels vel, then m-e-i-l ought to spel mail and male, and p-e-i-l to stand for pail and pale. If h-e-i-g-h-t is hīt, then w-e-i-g-h-t is wīt. If c-o-u-g-h is cōf, why not stic to it in rough and bough and hough and through and dough? or, at last, to sum one sound, insted of the six?" It maks an Oriental laugh that aught and ought and ort, with our untrilled r, to his ear ar all ōt.

It is saf to say that no forener can spel or pronounç English; for we know that no Englishman or American can in all cases. Try it, and find murderd scors of English wurds in lerned manūscripts wel dectord in wīs printer's copy, but the ded original, if not burid or crēmated, at last dēcently hid in editors' closets til "the inevitabl our." O! that evry wound had a tung to cry out for the speling of what has never been spelt. In *The Atlantic*, that douty champion of woman's rights, Col. Higginson, maks the crisis of his kēn appēl "May woman lern the alfabet?" We tel him, sadly: With our present aparatus, Never! The bold captain of the Quēn's navē could squarely say and kēp saying Never! with what we cal the English alfabet. Squar the çirel, Colonel; mak the deçimal .33 a perfect ⅓ by ading thre; mak the asymptot rēch the curv, befor yu try—and, trying, "liv hop behind"—entering the mazes of our present alfabet.

Giv us a rēal alfabet—one leter for ech sound, then welcum man, woman, child to spel. With that lever we can muv the wurld. But now, Colonel, the best printer and proofrēder, man or woman, wud, at a speling and pronounçing bē, very soon be laught down for inevitabl blunders.

Must it always be that no person shal exist abl to spel his muther tung or to pronounç it rīt when printed?

What profesor cud nam at unç the elevn sounds which "a" by itself may represent? I giv eleva different sounds of "a" in this sentenç:

"As village altar many stare,
What fracas mars the dance?"

Of the twenty vowels and dipthongs, who can nam the only two for which "a," alon or combind, is not ūsd? The leter a helps for spelings of the a sound in "at," for of its sound in "village," for of that in "*al*-," sevn of that in "many," six of that in "stare," two of that in "what," twelve of that in "fra-," ten of that in "mars," six for long ō, thre for long ōō, and thre for long ē; in al sevnty ways of helping spel all but one of the elementary vowel sounds, besides its frequent ūs for al but one of the dipthongs. So that this one leter has trid hard to do al the vowel wurk. But when ech vowel and the amphibius *y* and *w* rush in, ech trying its best to do the sam wurk, what confūsion wurs confounded! And, lik Jack and Jill, al the consonants cum tumbling after.

Think of the imperfection of the old maçhine, with the new French, German, Italian, Oriental, and what not paches tinkerd on. Old chaos lingering, and borowing new foren chaos!

Only think that where we shud mary every leter to its own sound, and let no man divorç a sound from its leter, we hav twenty-eight leters, of which al ar Mormons; but thre—*c*, *q*, and *x*—ar profest bachelors, having no legal sound of ther own; and we combin the twenty-eight in fiv hundred and sixty-thre promiscūus ways, making an averag of forten sins for ech of the forty sounds! But, lik persons ofn divorçt, yu can never trust this misçegenus combinations. If b-e-a-u spels *bo*, b-e-a-u-t-y dus not spel *boty*. If o-n-e spels *wun*, d-o-n-e dus not spel dwun. If b-e-e-n spels *bin*, s-e-e-n dus not spel sin.

Shud I tel my spectacled Mulah that the fiv leters e-i-g-h-e in *weighed* hav only the power of the a in wading, and that when I exclaim with the sound "*a!*" Americans wrīt it "eh!" and "eigh!" he might say, "Do they?" and I reply, "Yes, on-*dit*, it is au-*fait*, for *aye*." (*Vide Web. et Worces., passim.*) And we hav plenty mor "*eighs*," as *aa* in haak, *ae* in brae, *ai* in main, *aigh* in straight, *ais* in relais, *ao* in gael, *au* in gauge, *e* in fete, *ee* in coupee, *egh* in quegh, *ei* in heinous, *et* in croquet, etc., etc.; in all only twenty-nin sins for the sound a, whil u boasts thirty different spelings.

As in our standard dictionaris we hav two hundred and forty-four ways of speling sixten vowel sounds, and thre hundred and ninten ways of speling twenty-four consonant sounds, fiv hundred and sixty-thre substitūtes for the forty nēded leters, none can posibly remember all the complications. Henç, the universal mispeling and the braking out of a broad continental laughing mania in a wagish mimicry of mispelt hits, that giv to Toledo *Blades*, and Artemas Wards, and Josh Billings, and Mark Twain a ridiculus repūtation, and with Saxe and Lowell even the müse condeçends to grin. May they soon laugh this alfabet into shape.

Josh Billings might put it: "Know won noes thee weigh two wright hour auk-word veigh-ry-eigh-shuns." The signs ar uterly indefinit, a puzling tangl of absurditis. Extrim absurdity helps the memory in a few cases, lik *phth* for *t* in *phthisic*, or *gh* for *k* in lough; but absurditis so multiply that hundreds ar forgotn. Why shud we not aid the forener, and child, and averag man?

There is pathos as wel as fun in the case of that milionair miner who had a paper of his own and determind to lern to read. He managd prety wel, *restling* with innūmerabl dificultis. One day a smal wurd threw him. "Stranjer, what is a ly-nix? I thought I knew al the bests in this mountins." "Let me se. L-y-n-x—lynx." "Why, I've shot hundreds of them!" Think of a strong man strugling for days, ashamd to ask, over such a litl wurd. He wud, doubtles, spel *hymn* him, and *psalm* sām. But *lynicks!* The "Old Nick" was in that wurd for him, as for us in many another.

The tru fals devil himself rejoiçes in compeling the forener and ourselvs to kēp in mind thirty diferent ways of speling *u*, twenty-six ech for long and short *e* and *s*, and twenty-fiv for *sh*.

The alfabet must be reformd, and the sooner the beter. Millions wait for it. Sped the day of its cuming!

HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

THE INTERPRETATION OF GENESIS.

BY PRESIDENT S. C. BARTLETT, D.D., LL.D.

All legitimate criticism and interpretation, whether in literature or art, must proceed from a distinct recognition of the nature and purpose of its theme. To lose sight of this principle is to incapacitate ourselves for correct judgment; to adhere to it clears the field of an immense amount of irrelevant and impertinent criticism. The opening chapters of Genesis are the introductory part of the history of God's revelation of himself to man. From its form and connection it is presumably historical, unless there be evidence to the contrary. In order to judge it fairly, we must recognize the obvious conditions which govern and modify its whole method; and our business is not to prescribe how it should have been, but to observe what it is.

The first controlling condition to consider is the wonderful, almost inconceivable condensation of the opening narrative. One chapter proceeds from the origination of the universe to the completion of our earth, with man at its head. All this in thirty-one verses. But what an amazing range. So sober a writer as Professor Dana talks (hypothetically) of forty-eight millions of years since the Silurian formation, and mentions Sir William Thompson's well-known maximum of 100 millions of years since life began, and the "thousands of millions of years" of "some geologists" ("Geology," p. 591); while Helmholtz has wanted 350 millions prior to that for the crust to cool from 2,000° to 200°, to say nothing of the time previous even to that. Even should we incline to the later and lower estimate of Professor Tait, which allows but ten or fifteen millions of years since the formation of the earth's crust, we still have an enormous length of time, averaging in the first chapter from half a million to several millions of years to a verse. A map of North America drawn on one's thumb-nail is a faint illustration of the case. But see what this involves in the narrative. Everything must be done with a single, characterizing stroke. Specifications, explanations, expansions, recapitulations, and renewed mentions are precluded. A whole system of things, such as the formation of continents, the production of vegetable or of animal life, though continued and modified subsequently, is mentioned and dispatched once for all. This belongs to the very nature and necessity of such a narrative. And, while an outgrowth of the exigency, it is also, be it observed, the means of avoiding confusion in the narrative. By these great, distinct, characterizing masks the narrative moves on with an admirably firm, clear step. What can be more sharply apprehensible? Yet we must not forget that here we have the merest *outline* sketch—

thirty-one verses for the changes of unknown millions of years. An exceeding brevity prevails also in the other early chapters. The things narrated bear no comparison to the things omitted. The questions that can be asked are out of all proportion to those that can be answered. And this brevity grows out of the purpose of the narrative—its religious, and not scientific uses.

Another exceedingly important governing condition of this narrative is the intended universality of its adaptation—written for all times and men of all classes. Hence, it must be and is (1) popular in style; thoroughly human and of the people, both in its idioms and its modes of conception. God himself is steadily described after human methods; he speaks, watches results, contemplates his work, gives names, even communes with himself (v. 26), and "rests" from his work. Such a narrative has an interest and vividness for the race. It is also (2) phenomenal in its character, describing things as they appear. This fact is definitely settled by its representation of the sun and moon—one a luminary, the other a satellite, yet both described according to appearances and classed together. The firmament, or rather expanse ("heaven"), is but the *visible* result and indication of vast changes not specified. This phenomenal element is common in Genesis. God and two angels in human form are three "men" (ch. xviii, 2); just as afterward the Nile water became "blood," and even the magician's rods "became serpents," and many similar examples. This phenomenal quality is never to be forgotten, and is, indeed, part of the characterizing description throughout. Any interpretation that treats the statements in any instance as *scientific* is contrary to the genius of the narrative and is to be rejected. Vegetable and animal life are described according to their obvious qualities. Hence, Gaussen's view that the "firmament" as such is the atmosphere and the attempt to find in the phrase "after its kind" an indication of the immutability of species are grave violations of the whole method of the narrative. This account was also made to be (3) generally intelligible as a whole. It avoids all technical terms; nor did the Hebrew furnish them. The boundless, heaving mass of chaos is "the deep," and again "the waters." The universe is "the heavens and the earth." Instead of any geological epoch or era, we have the indefinite "day"—made indefinite by the narrative itself—its beginnings and endings being the "evening" and "morning." The very reserve in this respect is remarkable and admirable. The grand features of the case are clearly and powerfully outlined, while the fullness of their contents was left to be ascertained when the race had reached the position to unfold and apprehend them. The simplest mind could recognize that outward state of progress when the ocean covered the earth below and the clouds were borne aloft. It is for the scientist of modern times to know how much was therein involved. The transition to oceans and continents, the latter clothed with vegetation, could be apprehended in an instant; but the long succession of stages whereby the continents assumed their present shape, the vast variety of species included in the brief description of vegetable and animal life, as well as the enormous series of its progressive introductions, were left for the explanation of the century in which we live.

Indeed, one might almost mention an additional condition under which the narrative was written—namely, that it should be credible; at least, capable of reception by the race. For not only would such scientific unfoldings of these brief declarations have been alien to the moral intent of the narrative and inconsistent with its brevity of method, but they would have been the greatest hindrance to its mission. No man until within a century was prepared to receive or believe all these facts in their enormous details; and by the full statement of them the narrative would have carried on its first page the almost insuperable barrier to its reception. But now, in its summary, graphic way, it conveys to the men of all times and places as correct and even complete an idea of the order of creation as language could convey in the same compass, and waited for the time when human discovery should fill up the outline. It is simply incomplete. A map of North America drawn in the space of a square inch would be in like manner incomplete and inexact; but not, therefore, incorrect. It would omit a vast number of indentations of boundary and details of surface, and still be correct as far as it goes. If a hundred or a thousand times larger, it would be still incomplete and inexact.

It will be perceived that I regard the opening chapter of Genesis not as a myth or a poem, but as a historic narration—a record of the facts as they occurred; as complete an account as was consistent with the limitations of the brevity employed, the human and popular modes of statement and conception necessarily adopted, and, I may add, the capacity of the race, as a whole, to receive it. This can be shown in detail. The chief obstacle encountered is one which lies on the face of the narrative in the noted word "day." If this were away or waived for the time being, there would be little difficulty in recognizing the singular conformity of the outline sketch or characterization to the latest results of scientific research. And, though, for this reason, it might be better deferred to the close of the discussion, I will yet consider it here.

The word day stands related to the actual time involved as the square-inch map to North America, or as the short, nearly straight line on the left to its western coast. It represents it *indefinitely* and, of course, inadequately. Any representation, indeed, would be inadequate.

1. The word day is (we might say, deliberately) made a word of unsettled extent by the narration itself. It is used there, as has been often shown, in five different senses: (*a*) as a period of time before there was any measurement by the sun—*i.e.*, in the first three days; (*b*) as the light portion of that period—"called the light day"; (*c*) as a solar day—"days and years"; (*d*) as the light portion of the solar day—"the greater light to rule the day"; (*e*) as the entire period of creation—"in the day that the Lord made the earth and the heavens." The narrative itself thus makes it a word of flexible and unsettled extent.

2. By making the *first* three days antesolar days, the narrative from the outset cautions against understanding mere solar days. This point did not escape the notice of Origen and Augustine.

3. The consistency of the narrative distinctly precludes solar days. In the formation of the "dry land" and "seas" in the first half of the third day, it was impossible, by the laws of hydrostatics, for the water to be drained off in twenty-four hours, even with the speed of a railway train.

4. God's day of rest, extending from the creation of man now through many thousand years, requires by the same ratio that his working days should also be protracted periods. The Scripture usage of the "day of the Lord," and similar phraseologies, has often been mentioned as pointing in the same direction. God's day is to man's day somewhat as God and his works are to man and his, and the ratio is observed in the appointment of man's days of work and of rest.

5. In the presence of these permissions and intimations of the text, we unhesitatingly accept the clear testimony of scientific research, and take the word "day" as representative of a protracted period, somewhat as "deep" is imperfectly representative of chaos. It is hardly needful to remark that the translation "the evening and the morning were the first day" is misleading. It should be "and there was evening and there was morning, day one." The attempt to avoid the necessity of understanding anything but solar days by supposing a hiatus in the narrative after the first verse (adopted even by Dr. Jacobus in his commentary) has long been made impracticable by the discovery that there has been no such hiatus in the geological history of the earth; but many existing species (*e. g.*, the Globigerina) extend far back into the Tertiary.

It may be proper to add that this interpretation is by no means merely an afterthought. It lies so decidedly on the face of the narrative—at least, for the reflective mind—that Origen spoke of the peculiarity of days without sun, moon, stars, or sky; and Augustine called them "ineffable days," not divided by luminaries, but "divided by God," "delays" or pauses of creation. Bede conjectured that the word might include "*omnia volumina seculorum.*" Stillingfleet and others are quoted to the same effect. Bunsen, who deals freely enough with the Scriptures, speaks of the six sections of the creative work, as "conceived under the figure of the earthly day, as six stages of light formation. The earthly day is the most convenient figure, the most apprehensible framework for this creative process; but if the the figure is taken in a grossly literal sense we reach the absurdity of speaking of evening and morning before sun and moon, yea, heaven and earth, appear. Rightly taken, the text requires no forced interpretation; the thinly-veiled fundamental conception comes out clearly."

It may be asked: Is not the solar day the more obvious sense? It was not to Augustine, Origen, and Bede. It may be more obvious unless and until men are in a condition of intelligence or knowledge to reach the full and true meaning. But in this respect it shares the character of the volume of which it is part. The Bible abounds in illustrations of the same principle. There is an "obvious" sense of Christ's "kingdom," the "leaven of the Pharisees," "destroy this temple," "this is my body," which is not their real sense, though multitudes have insisted that it was. It is a somewhat common method of the Scriptures to utter things of which the fullness of meaning is not to be received till men reach the proper standpoint. Men may demur to the method; but they must recognize it as a fact. We may rightfully insist on its recognition. And we insist that, according to the known method of the Scriptures, it is no objection to an explanation that it is not obvious to a man till he has reached the proper condition or position to apprehend it.

Having thus distinctly considered the nature and conditions of the narrative of creation, and eliminated the one superficial difficulty attending its explanation, it is, as I think, easy to show it to be an admirable account of the process—terse, clear, vivid, and correct.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

CAN PURITY OF THE BALLOT BE SECURED?

BY A COUNTRY SUBSCRIBER.

"FREEMAN'S" letters on "Bribery at Elections," published in THE INDEPENDENT, are timely. They should arouse thought and provoke discussion as to the tendencies and probable results of our republican system of government.

The founders of our Government undoubtedly acted wisely in attempting to provide for us a "a people's government"; but when the voice of the people is secured by the corruption and bribery so fittingly described, our "people's government" is, of course, a failure.

Probably few intelligent people believe that Congress or our state legislature really represents the people governed, and it is doubtful if more than a small minority of our legislators were freely and fairly elected. Where public opinion is honestly divided, the floating and controllable vote usually controls the result, so that in an evenly-balanced district the most corrupt and wealthy candidate usually wins. It is openly stated and currently believed that one of the ablest and purest congressmen from this state was laid aside by his party convention because his rival for the nomination had tens of thousands to put into the campaign. It is a well-known fact that few of our congressional or assembly districts are carried by the candidate's force of character as much as by unfair or illegal means used to capture the "floating vote." Such an occurrence as the election of Prof. Seelye to Congress without corrupt expenditure of money has not been recorded in this state for many years, and only once, as far as I am aware, in Massachusetts. The evil is so widespread that many of our best citizens are prevented from accepting nominations, because they cannot conscientiously engage in the ordinary canvass.

It seems strange that a country remarkable for its inventive genius, whose people have surmounted so many obstacles to material development, has failed to provide a plan of voting that will truly reflect the the people's will.

It would appear that some plan might be devised—not to make candidates honest, for that cannot be done by legislation; not to make voters independent, for independent a large proportion of them never will be; but, rather, to take away the opportunity for corrupt practices and remove the incentive for undue influence of voters. While zealously denouncing terrorism at the South, or elsewhere, New York and other Northern states should lead the way in electoral reform, and show the world how to secure fair, intelligent, and independent suffrage. We have good laws in this state, and generally well enforced, to prevent repeating, false counting, ballot-box stuffing, and other bad practices. Now we want a plan of voting which, other things being equal, will give a wealthy candidate no better chance of election than one in humble circumstances; a plan that will give a strictly honest man as good prospect of success as one with a pliable conscience.

It may be considered presumptuous for one without legislative experience to offer a remedy; yet the writer may be excused for suggesting a plan that might possibly remedy glaring evils. I mean a *secret ballot*. The ballot is now secret in theory, but not in practice. Why not make it impossible for one man to know from actual inspection how another votes? Were that attained, all motive to bribery of voters would be removed, because bribery would be impracticable.

In the first place, let the election law require the county clerk of each county to have ballots printed and distributed to the various election inspectors containing the names of all the candidates printed in the same type. For example, the following would have been the ticket printed for the use of voters in the first district of Queens County in the November election:

For Associate Judge of Court of Appeals,
GEORGE F. DANFORTH,
GEORGE B. BRADLEY,
GIDEON J. TUCKER.

For Representative in Congress,
JAMES OTIS,
JAMES W. COVERT,
SAMUEL J. CROOKS.

For County Treasurer,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
FRANCIS B. BALDWIN,
G. EDWARD CARLL,
THOMAS SMYTH.

For Coroner (Flushing),
JAMES S. SMITH,
PATRICK D. BURNE,
CHARLES HAUBIEL.

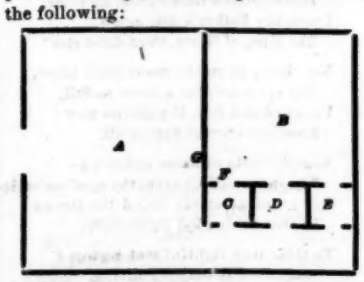
For Coronor (Long Island City),
CHARLES W. HALLETT,
JAMES DAVREN,
WILLIAM McPHAIL.

For Justice of Sessions,
JAMES L. BAXTER,
JOHN J. POWELL,
EDGAR DAVIS.

For Member of Assembly (1st Dist.),
WILLIAM J. YOUNGS,
ELBERT FLOYD JONES.

For School Commissioner (1st Dist.),
CHARLES E. SURDAM,
JAMES HIBBEN,
WHITEHEAD H. VANWYCK.

Then let the voting-room at each polling place be arranged on some plan similar to the following:



A. Room entered by voters.
B. Room for inspectors of election, in full view of voters.
C. Closet for voter. *D, E.* Additional closets for use when necessary.
F. Window or aperture between voter and inspectors.
G. Bar or railing separating inspectors from voters' room.

The voter enters the room (*A*) without

his ballot already "fixed," as none but the official ballot can be used. He goes into the small room or closet (*O*), where he receives from the inspectors a ballot printed as above, which is handed to him through the window or aperture (*f*). The inspector has previously put his initials on the ballot (or otherwise marked it for identification), so that he can recognize it as the same ballot-paper when returned to him. The voter is provided with a lead pencil, and in his room is a shelf on which he can lay his ballot while marking it. With the pencil he crosses off the name of every candidate for whom he does not wish to vote, leaving but one name under each heading. Supposing him to have voted for the candidates elected at a recent election, his ticket would be marked as follows:

For Associate Judge of Court of Appeals.
GEORGE F. DANFORTH,
~~GEORGE B. BRADLEY,~~
~~GIDEON J. TUCKER.~~

For Representative in Congress,
~~JAMES OTIS,~~
JAMES W. COVERT,
~~SAMUEL J. CROOKS.~~

For County Treasurer,
~~SAMUEL WILLETS.~~
FRANCIS B. BALDWIN,
~~C. EDWARD CARLL,~~
~~THOMAS SMYTH.~~

For Coroner (Flushing),
~~JAMES C. SMITH,~~
PATRICK D. BURNE,
~~CHARLES BAUDISI.~~

For Coroner (Long Island City),
~~CHARLES W. HALLETT,~~
JAMES DAVREN,
~~WILLIAM McPHAIL.~~

For Justice of Sessions,
~~JAMES L. BAXTER,~~
JOHN J. POWELL,
~~EDGAR DAVIS.~~

For Member of Assembly (1st Dist.),
WILLIAM J. YOUNGS,
~~ELBERT FLOYD-JONES.~~

For School Commissioner (1st Dist.),
CHARLES E. SURDAM,
~~JAMES HIDDEN,~~
~~WHITEHEAD R. VANWYCK.~~

He folds the ticket in the ordinary manner, and hands it back through the window to an inspector, who, in full view of the voter and of all voters in the room who choose to observe, drops it into the ballot-box. The voter then makes room for the next. In populous districts a number of closets could be used.

To those familiar with the practical workings of our politics the advantages of such a system will be obvious.

In the first place, it would remove, to a great extent, the temptation to bribe voters. Anxious candidates might still pay money or other valuable thing for a vote; but they would not be *likely* to do so, having no means of knowing whether or not they get the vote—having nothing but the voter's word to depend on, and a man who would sell his vote could not be relied on to tell the truth.

Then it would save candidates the expense of printing and distributing the tickets. Now many worthy men could not, if they wished, accept nominations because unable to bear the "necessary and honorable" expenses of a campaign. In districts where no volunteer workers can be found to distribute tickets, men must be hired to do the work under our present system. Many men will vote a ticket which they are not willing to stand at the polls and work for. Consequently, it is ofttimes absolutely necessary to hire the work done. This bars a poor man from the contest. Under the proposed secret ballot system the county would furnish tickets for all candidates, and place them in the hands of every voter, at a trifling cost for printing, and the ordinary officials would do the distributing, without extra pay. The poor would have an equal chance with the rich, which is demanded by the genius of republican institutions.

The system would stimulate a desire for education. For the deformed or illiterate the tickets would, of course, have to be marked by the inspectors, according to the voter's directions; but illiterate voters, stung by sense of shame, would soon learn to read, and it is quite probable that in a few years the voter who could not read his own ticket would be regarded as a relic of old times. It is not too much to suppose that the system would give us compulsory education without compulsion; at least, so far as to induce all boys and young men to learn to read.

The reader may suggest many difficulties in the practical working of this plan; but no plan can be conceived that would not encounter difficulties. I venture the assertion that the plan presents no difficulties not easily overcome.

Perhaps most readers will acknowledge that the proposed system of elections would be much more likely to indicate the popular will than a system which holds out strong inducements to bribery and unfair dealing. The latter system now is in force.

THE PROBATIONARY SYSTEM OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

BY J. O. PECK, D.D.

THE first object of a Methodist revival is the conversion of sinners. To this, as the most important end to be attained, everything is made to bend. Of the methods used in the progress of this work, which were for a long time peculiar to this denomination, we have no need to write. The protracted meeting and the mourners' bench, though under different names, have been adopted largely by our sister churches and are well understood. During the continuance of the meetings all doctrinal discourses, save those dealing with repentance and faith in Jesus Christ as a present, personal Saviour, are laid aside. The sermons preached are rarely more than exhortations, warning sinners to flee from the wrath to come, affectionately inviting them to the only sure place of refuge, and urging them immediately to accept the proffered salvation. It is clear that at such a time, when the Holy Spirit is moving among the people, nothing could be more out of place than dissertations upon theology or Church polity, no matter how carefully prepared. Yet to leave these babes in Christ utterly uncared for would be as wise as to rescue a child from drowning and then leave it to die of hunger on the shore. So the Methodist Church opens wide its doors, and bids them enter and be clothed, fed, and warmed at its ample fireside and from the abundance of its stores. But, since denominational association, where the opportunity of its selection exists, is largely the result of education, taste, or mental bias, it does not seek to draw these young converts blindfolded within its pale.

For this purpose the Probationary Relation was established. Years have demonstrated its usefulness, and the objectors to it have largely been found among those who have never tried its efficiency. It has been urged against it that it is an unwarranted barrier to the entrance into a Christian communion, and that it, in some sense, imposes a degrading test for churchmembership, neither of which criticisms is borne out by the facts. Its necessity is twofold: first, for the Church; secondly, for the probationer. The fold of Christ has but one shepherd; but, for all that, there are many under-shepherds and well-marked subdivisions; and the task of keeping these subdivisions pure devolves upon those to whose care they are committed. A revival, from which it is impossible that excitement should be always and in all phases absent, is a huge drag-net, and no precaution is taken as to who shall be enfolded in its meshes. The separation of the good from the bad, in churchmembership, must come afterward and in cooler moments. Indeed, the very term "conversion" implies a condition of former life in opposition to the Church, and a turning, by the power of grace, into a new and better state; and the greater the sinner the greater the rejoicing over his recovery; for which there is full justification in the words of Christ himself. But, since an unworthy member may cause great scandal and shame to the Church, and prove a hindrance to the cause of the Master, and the Methodist Church does not profess to read the heart of the newcomer, he is required to remain six months on probation, during which time, by a godly walk and conversation, he may show himself worthy of admission into full connection. For the probationer himself the term is equally important. As a rule, he has sought the Lord under a conviction of sin and a desire for pardon. Finding himself an enemy to God and in danger of condemnation, he is led by the Spirit to lay aside the weapons of his warfare and submit himself utterly and unreservedly to the Saviour, and finds through faith in him a peace which the world cannot give. But this is entirely separate from denominational peculiarities, and in nowise differes from what may occur in any Evangelical body, or, indeed, in the absence of any church at all. And, as a matter of fact, a revival scarcely ever occurs with us that some of the converts do not affiliate themselves with other churches. To press upon him an immediate connection with our own body would be at once unjust and unfair, and an unseemly taking advantage of the first emotions of love and gratitude for our own aggrandizement. Whatever else may be said of it, the Methodist Episcopal Church is not loose-jointed. It has a well-digested body of Articles of Religion and the requirements of its Discipline are clearly defined. No one is asked to assent to the doctrines of the one, or bind himself by the restrictions of the other, till he has carefully weighed the consequences of his action. The work of instruction begins at the earliest moment. The Book of Discipline, in which all these matters are contained, is put into his hands, he is urged to attend constantly upon the public preaching of the Gospel, and special stress is laid upon the reading of the Bible. But for the closer guardianship and watchfulness over the young Christian another and very important means is employed, without which the probation is likely to bear little fruit.

We need hardly say that we refer to the Class-meeting, which is its necessary correlative. No part of the economy of Methodism is so little understood as this. By some it has been looked upon as a sort of confessional, where the convert is expected to lay bare his innermost heart; others have represented it as the emblem of a slavish bond with which the new-comer is held in subjection; neither of which comes anywhere near the truth. It is simply impossible that the pastor of a church should have such intimate relations with his entire flock that he may be able to guide them carefully in the every-day footsteps of their religious life. The class-leader is a sub-pastor, appointed by himself, and responsible directly to him, to whom is entrusted a certain portion of the flock. Upon his selection depends much of the efficiency of the regular ministerial work. Pre-eminently he must be one in whom the church has thorough confidence. But piety alone, though of the very highest, is not a sufficient qualification. He ought to be a man of such culture that his mind is free from all suspicion of narrowness; of a temperament which, while it recognizes the difficulties of a Christian life, is not easily discouraged; a careful student of the Scriptures, with the faculty of readily applying their passages of warning, reproof, or consolation as may be fitted to the wants of those who are under his care; above all, he should possess that subtle gift which we call "tact," that he may not needlessly wound the most sensitive, and which will instinctively guide him aright either in the public responses in the class or in the more intimate relations of private intercourse. So far from turning or seeking to turn the class into a confessional, he will at once define what matters are proper to be spoken of, and so put the stranger immediately at his ease. But, at the same time, while proclaiming the largest liberty as to speaking or keeping silent, he will encourage the timid member to tell of his trials, his temptations, his victories, and his joys, and in his replies direct his mind to those texts of Scripture which bear most directly upon his case. Above all, he will constantly urge the young convert to seek strength and aid from Him who "loved him and gave himself for him," and to take his life as the constant pattern for his own. He will be careful not to burden the mind of the neophyte with the intricacies of theological dogma, wisely leaving that to the teaching of the pulpit; but he will endeavor by every means in his power to build up a strong Christian life, resting with firm faith on the words of Jesus: "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God or whether I speak of myself." Such a class is always attractive, and the more regularly it is attended the dearer it becomes. But the successful leader does more than this. He is the intimate associate and adviser of every member of his class. Without obtruding himself unduly, he knows the temporal condition of each one, and thus learns how to sympathize in all their difficulties. He is not above nor below any one of them, but moves along on the same plane. They are a little company on a journey to a common destination. The leader is the captain, keeping a step in advance, to clear away the difficulties and point out the dangers. He rallies them for defense when the enemy advances fiercely to the attack, he leads them when the tide of battle calls them to go forward, and in the hour of victory they rejoice together. No greater trust can the Church put in any man's hands. One especial point remains to be noted and to which we call careful attention. He is in constant communication with the pastor. To him, as the overseer of the church, he is entirely loyal. Where this loyalty does not exist, common honesty should lead him to resign his class-book. Who does not see how great a safeguard is thrown about the probationer and what care is taken for his welfare and instruction by this simple means of grace?

The question is frequently asked: *What is the relation of the probationer to the Church?* And it has been assumed that we impose an unauthorized barrier to church admission. This is not so. A probationer has all the privileges and most of the rights of a member in full connection. He receives the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper; is gladly welcomed as a participant in the exercises of the prayer-meeting; enjoys to the full, so long as he walks worthily, the countenance of those longer in the way and who have undergone the same discipline as himself; and, indeed, is treated with a tenderness and consideration that rarely fail to bind him closer to the Church. He is only debarred from the inner economy of the Methodist Church for six months. The relation is entirely voluntary and reciprocal. If, on examination of her doctrine and discipline, he finds that he cannot give them the hearty assent required before he can be admitted into full membership in the Church, no formality waits upon his withdrawal. If the Church, dissatisfied with his walk or the non-acceptance of her teaching, sees that he is not in sympathy with her, the option of refusing him admittance is as free to her as was the declining to enter to him. No stigma can rest on either party for severing a relation for which distinct provision was made at the time of its establishment, on the ground of doctrinal differences. But he is taught that he cannot go back to the world without stigma. If the cause of disagreement be a failure in Christian living, a going back to the flesh-pots of Egypt, neither pastor nor leader will spare any pains for his reclamation. He has been, though for ever so short a time, one of the family, and his voluntary connection with the Church and the class, albeit in a subordinate relation, gives both the right of affectionate expostulation and precludes the idea of impertinent interference. If he remain obdurate, and will not conform to plain Christian duty, no publicity is given to his backsliding, and his name is dropped from the class-book with grief and often with tears. No trial comes to disturb the peace of the Church nor to herald his disgrace. But even this is not done until every means has been exhausted for his recovery. The probation is extended from month to month, his case carefully considered at the leaders' meeting, and not until further delay is useless does his name cease to be called at the assembling of the class to which he was assigned. If the difference is a matter of rules, doctrine, or polity, and is so radical that no true union could be had, the probationer is recommended, not as a matter of right, but of Christian courtesy, to the Evangelical body among whom he desires to find a congenial home. Much as the Methodist may love

his Church, and the attachment is usually very strong, he yet more respects the liberty that allows the least of Christ's children to worship him in the way and with those he can do it the most heartily and consistently.

To those who have carefully read the foregoing remarks it must be apparent that the question propounded to us by the editor of this journal—"How do you succeed in saving so large a percentage of your probationers?"—which was the cause of this article, is more than half answered. The personal reply, necessarily savoring of an egotism we would gladly avoid, can do little more than show how, in our particular case, the principles laid down have been applied. Still, having begun, we will not shrink; the more so because the methods, rather than the man, are involved and are such as are employed by our successful pastors. But we defer this part of the subject for another paper.

Providence, R. I.

GILBERT HAVEN.

BY W. F. MALLALIEU, D.D.

A GREAT and good man has fallen. Wherever the Methodist Episcopal Church has a member, and she encircles the world, sincere grief will be felt when it is known that the earthly career of this true friend of God and man has closed. It has been given to but few of this or any other generation to exert so widely extended and beneficent influence as the subject of this sketch. Of him it may be said, with special emphasis, that he lived not for himself alone, but for others. None were too poor to command his help, none too lowly to escape his notice, none too degraded to miss his sympathy, and none too crushed by oppression or wronged by injustice to fail of his courageous fellowship and love. Gilbert Haven is a name that will go down to history, and will be most profoundly cherished and reverenced by the long-enslaved millions of the South.

His ancestors were of genuine Saxon stock and were noted for the best peculiarities of the race. They were pure-blooded New Englanders. They were full of the ideas and habits which distinguish the best of New England's sons and daughters. His grandfather was with Washington in that terrible winter at Valley Forge and was a tried and trusted friend of the Father of his Country. His father was a man noble in build, of great dignity of appearance, and one who commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen. For many years he held office—town, state, and national—and always discharged his duties with conscientious faithfulness. The Havens, father, uncle, or cousin, for more than thirty years, until within a few months, have been in charge of the United States sub-Treasury in Boston, and never a breath of suspicion against their perfect integrity. His mother, who yet lives, at the advanced age of 93, is one of the typical women of New England. Brave, faithful, womanly, full of good words and work, intellectually keen and strong, she never failed to believe in goodness and God. Of such stock Gilbert Haven was born, in the beautiful town of Malden, Mass., five miles distant from the State House in Boston, Sept. 19th, 1821; and here, in the home of his childhood, the very place of all others he would have chosen, surrounded by his family and friends, he died, a few minutes after six o'clock, on the morning of Saturday, Jan. 3d, 1880.

Of his immediate kindred he leaves to mourn his loss his aged and deeply-afflicted mother; his married sister, Mrs. George Cox, of Malden; his maiden sister, Hannah; and his son, William Ingraham Haven, now a student in Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.; and his daughter, Mary M. Haven, a student in Boston University.

His early home was one of comfort, though not of wealth; but it was a home where the Word of God was read and honored. His parents had not been reared in the Methodist Church; but hearing its preachers, and studying its doctrines, and attaining its experience, they both heartily identified themselves with the then despised people, though at the cost of great worldly prospects of honor and profit. From the day their choice was made they never faltered in their loyalty to their church, but were alike devoted whether in evil report or good report. All the early home influences were thus decidedly and earnestly Christian.

Like other boys of his own age and circumstances, he commenced his education in the district school, and continued in it until desires to enter a business life led him to seek and obtain a situation as a dry goods clerk in a retail store on Hanover Street, Boston. Here his diligence and constant attendance to his employment soon put him at the head of all the salesmen in the store. The young man who stood next to him is now at the head of the largest dry goods establishment in Boston, and all through these years, with strangely different lives, these two rival salesmen have been on terms of familiar friendship. But the call of God reached the soul of young Haven, and he turned away from the flattering prospects of wealth, to gain an education. Like many another young man, dreaming of untried possibilities, he made his way to Wilbraham for his college preparatory course, and in due time graduated, and entered Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., from whence he graduated with honor in the somewhat celebrated class of '40. He soon after accepted a situation as professor of ancient languages in Amenia Seminary, N. Y., and at the end of two years was elected principal of that institution. This position he held for three years, and then in the spring of 1851 he entered the regular work of the itinerant ministry, by connecting himself with the New England Conference, which that year met, April 23d, at Newburyport, Mass., and was presided over by the late Bishop Janes. He was stationed for two years each at Northampton, Wilbraham, Westfield, Roxbury, and Cambridge, all in Massachusetts. At the latter place, after a married life of ten years, his wife, Mary Ingraham, of Amenia, N. Y., died, leaving a sorrow in the heart of her husband that was never assuaged. From thenceforth his home was desolate, and his children were placed with his father's family, at Malden. The Conference of 1861 met in Boston, April 3d, at which time he asked for a supernumerary relation, with the purpose of visiting Europe; but the way opened with the attack on Sumter, April 13th, and he immediately offered his services to Gov. John A. Andrew, the famous war governor of Massachusetts, his intimate friend, and on the 18th of April he received his commission (the first one issued in the war) as chaplain of the Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, commanded by Benjamin F. Butler. The regiment was made up from Essex and Middlesex counties, and in its ranks were representatives from Bunker Hill, and Lexington, and Concord. The regiment, with its chaplain, cut its way through to Washington, and was of immense service in those early days of the great conflict. The letters then written by Chaplain Haven to various papers excited great attention, and the results proved that he had a clear, prophetic view of the magnitude and consequences of the struggle. He understood that the Almighty God had arisen to give deliverance to the oppressed, and, cost what it might, that purpose would be accomplished. Well would it have been for the nation if timid, time-serving politicians, called statesmen, could have seen with like vision the needs and duty of that momentous hour.

At the close of his military enlistment he served for a brief time the Clinton-street M. E. Church in Newark, N. J.; but failing health and other causes led him in 1862 to set out on his formerly contemplated visit to Europe. He was gone about fifteen months, during which time he traveled extensively in Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Egypt, Palestine, and Greece. He made many long excursions on foot in England, did Switzerland in the same manner, and walked the entire distance, along the Rhine from Cologne to Mayence, visiting every castle of any prominence on the banks of that storied river. He saw with open eyes and heard with open ears, and few men have brought home more of information and incident and real culture than did he from this extended trip.

Returning from Europe, he was stationed in Boston as pastor of the North Russell Street M. E. Church; but, the locality of the place of worship being unfavorable and an excellent church being in the market, he secured the co-operation of several wealthy Methodists of Boston, and purchased Grace Church, on Temple Street, now occupied by the First M. E. Church of Boston. He continued to be the popular and successful pastor of this church until 1867, when he was elected editor of *Zion's Herald*, the denominational paper of the Methodists of New England. He remained in this position until he was made bishop. He was first elected to General Conference in 1868, and was returned again in 1872. The General Conference of 1872 met in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 1st, and Bishop Haven was elected on Wednesday, May 22d. There were eight new bishops made at that Conference, and Bishop Haven was the seventh in the order of election. By vote of the General Conference, the official residences of the new bishops were designated, and they were allowed to select their homes by seniority. The result was that, when it came Bishop Haven's choice, Atlanta, Ga., and San Francisco, Cal., were the only places left, and, feeling that the hand of God was in the matter and sincerely hoping to benefit and bless the colored people of the South, he chose Atlanta as his home, and to his dying day he recognized in the event the over-ruling providence of God.

Since his induction into the office of Bishop he has been most laborious. His nature was active and earnest, if not restless, and his official position gave him fullest opportunity to exercise it. His first tour in the discharge of his duties took him into the far northwest—Minnesota, Dakota, and up into the province of Manitoba, in the Queen's dominions. In addition to his regular episcopal visitations, which in the eight years, not quite completed, have taken him again and again throughout the length and breadth of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, he has made other extensive tours. In 1873 and 1873 (fall and winter) he went to Mexico, to establish there a mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The task assigned him he accomplished with most extraordinary success. His knowledge of men and affairs found full play in securing a most eligible site for the mission in the very heart of the capital, and in laying the foundations of a work which has developed far beyond the reach of the most sanguine faith. He went out to Mexico *via* Vera Cruz, and returned overland, traveling, by diligence and unattended, the entire distance from Mexico City to the Rio Grande del Norte. In the winter of 1876 and 1877 he visited the West Coast of Africa. He sailed in the fall of 1876 from New York, in the brig "Jasper," and remained in Africa, making thorough and extended and much-needed investigations of the work of the M. E. Church in that land, and contracting there the deadly malaria, the seeds of the disease which eventually caused his death. He returned home by way of Spain and France and England, in the early spring of 1877, and from that time till he fell at his post he continued his labors, with only three short weeks of vacation, during which he was almost constantly engaged with various cares. His last extended tour took him to the Pacific Coast, including all the Rocky Mountain conferences, as well as those of California and Oregon. During this trip he was doing the work of three men, in his correspondence, preaching, lecturing, making addresses on an endless variety of subjects, besides presiding in the conferences. While in California, it will be remembered that it was his privilege, at the head of the California Annual Conference, to extend to General Grant the first welcome home tendered him by any religious body.

He returned from his Western journey wearied and worn with work and travel; but immediately hastened to the South, to care for pressing interests in than section. Thence in November he came to New York, after having been present at the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Bishops, to attend the meeting of the Missionary Society of the Church. There he was as active and efficient as ever in planning for wide extension of the mission field. It was not enough that he should have been the most zealous promoter of the mission to Italy; that he should have founded the thriving mission to Mexico; that he should have given a new impetus to the work in Africa; but with equal earnestness he plead and planned for a mission to France and the extension of the Bulgarian work so as to include the Levant and Jerusalem, and succeeded in the extension of the Western work so as to include Alaska and all other unoccupied territory in those far-away regions.

All this accomplished, he spoke of visiting his Malden home, and resting and recruiting, preparatory for the next General Conference, in May prox. On the 18th of November he attended the funeral of his old friend, the Rev. G. F. Cox, of Salem, Mass.; on November 19th he lectured in the People's Church, Boston; and on Sunday, November 23rd, he was in Malden and listened to a sermon in the Methodist Church. During the service a strange pain was felt in his hands; it seemed to creep up his arms; it filled his chest, until the distress was almost unendurable. He went from the church to his mother's residence—only a few steps from the church—passed over the threshold, never more to cross it till carried to the grave. God in his infinite mercy let him come home to his mother and kindred to die.

Bishop Haven was a brave, great-hearted, self-sacrificing man. When a little boy, he braved the frowns of the village schoolteacher, who would wrongfully punish a poor colored girl, smaller than himself, a waif from the poor-house, whom nobody cared for or loved; and he succeeded in securing for her immunity from the threatened chastisement. The boy of eight was father of the man. From that day onward to the close of life he was the constant friend and champion of the colored people. Those who may have wondered at his sympathy with the poor slaves of the South will understand that the wicked treatment of the poor colored schoolmate of his boyhood made the man and bishop hate caste and tyranny with a perfect hatred. If ever a man counted not his life dear unto him, that he might bless the crushed and helpless, that man was Bishop Haven. More than once has he been heard to say that, from first to last, he never traveled in the South without feeling as one does on going into battle. He took his life in his hand, for he knew he was hated by the sham Christians of the South and by the heartless tyrants who trample on the weak. But the Almighty hand covered him and he was kept. His life in the South was full of incidents, which illustrate his dauntless courage and his devotion to the oppressed. He rebuked sin in high places and low, and proclaimed God's eternal truth, whether men would hear or forbear.

At the time of his death he was a trustee of Boston University, Wesleyan University, and many of the recently founded colleges of the South, and it should be recorded in this connection that Bishop Haven was intensely interested in the cause of education. It was through his personal efforts and influence that the late Isaac Rich left his estate, valued at the time of his death at two millions of dollars, to found the Boston University, which thus owes its existence indirectly to the Bishop. He was also interested especially in the work of education in the South. Through his means the Church now owns four hundred acres of the most eligible land within a circuit of the city limits of Atlanta, where now are going up the walls of the first of a group of college buildings, which will eventually make Atlanta the great university city of the South.

His personal scholarship was wide and various. He was a devourer of books. He began when a boy in the old town library of Malden, and continued as he commenced all through his life. It was the wonder of those who knew him best how soon he could find out all a book contained. His book notices for the press were models of this kind. He seemed to have knowledge on all subjects and was at home in all departments of literature. His fund of quotations was apparently inexhaustible. Especially was he familiar with the poets, from the days of Homer to the latest of note in this or other lands. His literary

labors were most remarkable. In addition to a most voluminous correspondence, he found time to write for magazines, quarterlies, and newspapers, of widely different character, all over the country. His first published book was "The Pilgrim's Wallet," giving an account of his travels in Western Europe; then a "Life of Father Taylor"; then a volume of "National Sermons"; and finally "Our Next-Door Neighbor; or, a Winter in Mexico." Another volume was ready for the press some months ago, with the probable title of "Christ the Consoler." In conversation Bishop Haven exceled, for all his rare treasures of learning were fully at his command. There was such ample information, such broad and critical knowledge of men and things, such a genial flow of spirits, such sparkling of wit, such real humor and pathos, such thorough good breeding, such an earnest, whole-souled way of putting his points, that no one could help being interested, if not captivated.

He was more; he was a Christian. But still he loved his Church: loved it because of its doctrines, its achievements, and its possibilities; loved it because it had brought him to the joyful, conscious experience of pardon and salvation; loved it because it harmonized with his views of philosophy, science, and revelation, and because it is adapted to the needs of the universal family of man. He was no narrow-minded sectarian, no bigot, for he loved all the people of God of whatever name. He counted his friends among all the churches, and, though he might strike hard and square what he thought was wrong in any of them, yet he was ever ready to appreciate all that was excellent. He was radically Evangelical, a hearty Methodist, a genuine Christian.

As a preacher he was quiet in his style, though earnest. His voice was pleasant and well under control. His themes were varied, many of his sermons being eminently practical. During the last few years he has preached at various camp-meetings, with extraordinary power. Without any notes at all, he would follow the closest line of thought, rising step by step, till, lost in the grandeur of the subject, he would carry everything before him with resistless power. His conference addresses were characterized by a rare felicity of adaptation and by the manifest sympathy which he had for those who were about entering the work and to whom these addresses were words of tender Christian counsel. He was a most excellent presiding officer and gave almost universal satisfaction in his administration of law and discipline.

In his nature there were no manifestations of an ungenerous spirit; nothing of malice, nothing of vindictiveness. He was a chivalrous foe, a glorious friend. If some disliked him for his opinions and the way he stated them, others were bound to him by the strongest ties and were willing to stand by him at any peril or sacrifice.

He was a born reformer, and, with the ability equal or greater of Garrison or Phillips, he was their superior in every element of consecration to the work of helping to uplift the suffering freedmen. He was a far better friend to them than either of these much and deservedly praised philanthropists. But his work is done and his busy hands and active brain are quiet in death, and many there are who will ask: "How did he die?"

Surely, it was not dying. It was, rather, a triumphant march to an eternal coronation. His exit from the world realized the promise of Jesus: "He that liveth and believeth in me shall never die." After six weeks of wasting sickness, the morning of Saturday, Jan. 3d, dawned with wonderful beauty upon the earth. The attending physician made his usual early call, and found that during the night a great change had taken place in the condition of the Bishop. The truth could not be concealed that it was his last day of earthly life. The fact was stated to him and to the family. Hitherto friends had been excluded; but now the dying Bishop's request was granted that he might see his intimate friends. The news was sent to Boston and elsewhere, and many availed themselves of the privilege. The family, and relations, and old neighbors, and long-ago schoolmates, and ministers, one after another, or in groups, gathered around the bedside of the dying man. His mind was perfectly clear and his voice natural, though speaking with some difficulty. For nearly eight hours he welcomed those who came to see him, and, with strangely loving and appropriate words, he gave them his last expressions of friendship.

To one brother in the ministry he said: "Preach the whole Gospel—a whole Heaven, a whole Hell, a whole Christ." To another he said: "Stand by the old Church." To another: "My dear brother, you and I would not have this so [referring to his dying]; but God knows best, and it is all right, all right," and then went on to say: "It is so pleasant, so beautiful. It is so delightful dying. The angels are here. God lifts me up so in his arms, I cannot see the River of Death. There is no river. It is all light. I'm floating away from earth up into Heaven. I'm gliding away into God." He was ever whispering the name of Jesus in the intervals of his conversation. "Precious Jesus! Precious Jesus! Blessed Jesus! Blessed Jesus!" Thrice he exclaimed, with holy triumph: "Glory to God in the highest!" The last minister to bid him farewell was an old and long-time friend. "Good-night," said the brother, as he turned away. "Good-night," said the Bishop; "but when we meet again it will be good-morning." Last of all, the Bishop took leave of his children and his mother and sisters. The sacredness of that last farewell we will not disturb. It was the verge of Heaven. It was Heaven. Heaven and earth touched. After this, the Bishop seemed to fall asleep, and rested quietly as a child for almost an hour; then, once more opening his eyes, he appeared to take one last look of earth and friends, and he was not, for God had taken him to himself. He had entered into rest.

CHELSEA, MASS.

LOVE.

BY CHARLES L. THOMPSON.

Penelope weaveth o'er and o'er,
As faithful waiteth she
Her lord's return from Calypso's shore,
Oh! rare Penelope!

Old Love hath triumph over new,
Old Love hath mighty arms,
Reaching adown the far seas blue
T' unbind Calypso's charms.

Proud sails again Ulysses spreads,
Flieth his heart before;
Penelope weaveth endless threads
And waiteth on the shore.

The Siren's isle must passéd be,
Ah! Love, port hard the helm,
Lest the hope of true Penelope
The song-waves overwhelm.

Floats the mad music in the wind,
But the sailor's ears so fast
Great Love did close and sweetly bind
Ulysses to the mast.

The fair ship flieth on and on,
Love sets the needle straight;
Penelope, thy faith hath won—
Ulysses's at the gate.

A FEW WORDS WITH MR. SCHURZ.

BY COL. R. C. KEMBLE,
LATE INDIAN INSPECTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

THE Secretary of the Interior has repeatedly declared that the Ponca Indians were greviously wronged by their removal from their location on the Missouri River to the Indian Territory, and that the present Administration, when it came into power, did all that was in its power to remedy the wrong.

In your issue of the 18th of December I called attention to the fact that the removal was made after Mr. Schurz became Secretary of the Interior, and, therefore, necessarily under his orders; and, as the officer charged with the duty of removing these Indians, I assume my share of responsibility for the execution of those orders.

In THE INDEPENDENT of January 1st, Mr. Schurz, "while admitting that my statement [of the removal] in the main accords with the official record," thinks "it gives rise to a serious misapprehension of the facts." He then proceeds to show that it was the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his department who sent the telegrams directing me to "press the removal," etc.

I had already said that the telegrams *came from the Indian Office*, but with the official sanction of the Secretary. How otherwise could they have been sent?

Mr. Schurz says: "The removal was effected immediately after taking charge of my present position," etc.

The final removal of the Poncas from their Nebraska home was not effected until the middle of May, over two months from the time Mr. Schurz took charge of his present position. He says also:

"On the Ponca affair I had to take the judgment of the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. J. Q. Smith, which, I have no doubt, was conscientiously formed and which, as I subsequently found, was largely based upon the reports he received from Mr. Kemble."

Mr. Schurz does not attempt to impeach the accuracy of my reports; but the remainder of his article, which is headed "The Removal of the Poncas," is mainly directed to the removal of the responsibility for their removal from himself, the head of his department, to his subordinates and to the Indians themselves. He had before sought to place the responsibility for this "grievous wrong" on the previous Administration.

This honorable Secretary seems also to have forgotten that he had officially sanctioned the pressure brought to bear in the removal of the Poncas. He says the dispatch urging me to "press the removal," etc., was new to him until he saw it in my narrative, published in THE INDEPENDENT. This compels me to remind Mr. Schurz that this whole Ponca business was brought before him, step by step, by Commissioner Smith, and afterward fully explained in detail by myself in person. Not only the facts of the unwillingness of a part of the Poncas to be removed, but all the hardships of the case and the circumstances which, from first to last, make up the "grievous wrong" of which he speaks, were fully set before him. Appeals in their behalf also were made to him by persons who, like Mr. Tibbles, now going about the country with Standing Bear, had got hold of parts of their story and were zealously affected by what they had heard, both for the good of the Indians and of themselves. Mr. Schurz could have stopped the whole business, had he been so disposed. Is it necessary for me to say that it was his duty to do so, if he did not then clearly understand the case, or if he suspected that a wrong was being done?

I am rather surprised that Mr. Schurz should quote dispatches from me disclosing the weakness and inefficiency of his administration. But, since he is not ashamed to print as his own justification a telegram in which I say: "Bishop Hare and Mr. Hinman, now with me, unite in asking Department to stand firm. . . . The Indians will go peacefully if you will act decisively," etc., I may perhaps be allowed to make the following further extracts from official documents, "new" to the public, at least:

"INDEPENDENCE, K., Feb. 23d, 1877.

"*To Commissioner Indian Affairs:*

"Important to know at once if Department will insist on removal of Poncas, even if they should withdraw their consent.

"KEMBLE, *Inspector.*"

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23d.

"Removal of Poncas will be insisted upon. Spotted Tail and Red Cloud must move this summer to Missouri River. Their presence will render further stay of Poncas at old location impossible. SMITH, *Commissioner.*"

Three days after this came the following from the Commissioner (Feb. 26th):

"Proceed to Ponca Agency, and remove Indians without delay to Kaw Reservation."

And the following by mail in an official order from the Commissioner (Feb. 28th):

"It is to be regretted that the Ponca delegation have not acted in good faith, either to this office or to their people. Their wishes were consulted, and the opportunity was afforded them to select their future home; but they have miserably failed to meet the expectations entertained of them. The removal of the tribe is a great necessity and must be effected, notwithstanding the objection some of them manifest against it. Of this determination you will fully advise them." . . .

After I had returned to the Ponca Reservation, and fully one-half of the Indians had announced their willingness to go to the Indian Territory, and my preparations were made, transportation contracts signed, and the first train ready to start, came a telegraphic inquiry from the Indian Office, evoked by the opposition which interested white men were raising, who dreaded the removal of the wild Sioux to their vicinity (March 27th):

"Have they [the Poncas] fully consented to go? Such consent must be obtained."

To which the following reply was sent (March 27th):

". . . . Poncas gave their unequivocal consent; but now, under influence of outside parties, part of them are disaffected. Think there will be no trouble in removing them. I have fully reported to you all the facts, and ask to be allowed to proceed according to plans already perfected, or to report to Washington at once in person."

Then came the renewed order from the Department (March 28th) "Proceed with the removal," signed by the Commissioner.

On the 5th of April I reported, by mail, every fact in connection with the work assigned to me. In this letter I showed the nature and extent of the opposition I was meeting in the tribe. I also stated that I had been repeatedly urged by some of the best men of the tribe, friendly to the removal, to send for troops to intimidate the Indian soldier lodge, which had begun to threaten those who desired to go to the Indian Territory, and that I had concluded to send for a small detachment. I closed my letter by stating: "I desire instructions in case any of the tribe should insist upon remaining here or going to the Omaha Agency."

On the 10th came the following message over the wire from the Commissioner: "Strong opposition to removal of Poncas. Give facts and your views by telegraph."

It was in reply to this dispatch that I sent the message of April 11th, quoted by Mr. Schurz and referred to above. Then came the order, for the sixth or seventh time, "Press the removal," etc. "If any Poncas refuse to go now, they will follow soon."

Seven days after this over one-half the tribe was in motion toward the Niobrara River, the southern boundary of their reservation. At the fords we camped for the night. The party opposed to the moving here again interfered, and were able to turn back many who had packed up and made all their preparations to go. I sent the following message to the Indian Office (April 17th):

"Am now crossing the Niobrara, with most of the upper camps. These go willingly. The Niobrara Camp, under advice of lawyers, who wait on opposite bank, will not move until compelled. You must allow me to turn them over to military or leave them. They are not excited or threatening, though many would go if they dared. Answer immediately and decisively."

To this came back the following message (April 17th):

"Have too little information to decide what should be done. How many Indians refuse to go? What proportion of influential members of tribe refuse? Will those already started go on if others remain? What is your recommendation?"

At this point I dropped the work, and, without orders, hastened to Washington. On the 23d inst. I had an interview with the present Secretary. He had been informed of all the facts before; but they were again recited to him. I then asked to be informed if it was the intention of the Department to proceed with the removal, and was answered affirmatively. These facts are all on file in the record-room of the Department.

And now Mr. Schurz informs us that "he had to take the judgment of the Commissioner"; that the order to press the removal "which seems to be attributed to him was entirely new to me" (him) when he saw it in print in your columns!

I will add that this was not my last experience, while an officer in his department and receiving my orders through his present Commissioner, Hayt, in which the characteristic vacillation and evasiveness of the politician that he is obstructed and embarrassed the faithful discharge of duty.

It would make this article too long to review the whole of the Secretary's defense.

One other point only need be noticed. He states that Mr. Kemble made the demand for troops "repeatedly and in very urgent language," and that he could give many extracts from Mr. Kemble's letters "to show his urgency and anxiety in this respect."

I simply meet these statements with a square denial. Let him produce his proofs.

JOSEPH COOK'S MONDAY LECTURES.*

[Delivered in the Old South Church, Boston, Jan. 5th.]

CARLYLE'S EVERLASTING YEA, OR THE VALUE OF SECRET PRAYER.

The Prelude.—Disloyal Mormonism.

The Old South was thronged at noon Monday, January 5th, to its uppermost gallery with an audience anxious to listen to Mr. Cook's renewed discussion of "Disloyal Mormonism." Large public interest in this theme had been awakened by the President's recent public references to Mormonism, by late events in Utah, by the new anti-polygamy laws now proposed in Congress, and by Judge Boreman's letter, read in the Monday Lectureship. Mr. Cook defended the President's plan of dealing with the Mormon problem, and it was warmly approved by the audience. The address on "Carlyle's Everlasting Yea, or the Value of Secret Prayer," closed a course of ten lectures on "Culture," and was the culmination of the course of thought beginning with the discussion of the question: "After Emerson—What? or, the Consequences of Concord Theism."

The Prelude.

Bluebeard asks for a seat in the Senate. He stands with one hand locking the door of his chamber of horrors, and with the other he knocks for admission to the supreme legislative assembly of the foremost Christian republic of all time. He has stood in this attitude for twenty-three years and is becoming importunate.

How large is the territory over which the Mormon Bluebeard exercises sway? Here is a superb iron relief map of the United States, kindly loaned to me from among their wonders of illustrative apparatus by the New England School Furnishing Company (A. R. Beal, Manager, 31 Franklin Street, Boston). Its sections are divisible, and I take up Utah in one hand and Vermont in the other and place the latter on the former. It is literally true, as you notice, that Vermont can be hidden away in one of the valleys of Utah and be no larger than a babe in a bed of full size. Utah has 84,476 square miles of territory; Vermont only 9,612. I take up Massachusetts, and find that I can hide her away in one corner of this polygamous couch. [Laughter.] You say that I am too suggestive in my metaphors, and yet this is your territory, directly under the control of Congress, and its legal condition depends upon national legislation as much as softened wax depends for its form upon the fingers which manipulate it. This territory under your laws sends to Congress a polygamous delegate, who sits down at the side of your representatives on equal terms.

We are poorly perceptive in the East of the capacities of the region called the Basin States. Take up Idaho, or Arizona, or Nevada—regions into which Mormonism is extending its political power—and observe how small Massachusetts is, placed anywhere on these gigantic stretches of the mining districts and the pastures between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevadas [illustrating]. Here is Prof. Brewer's map of the forests of the Union [referring to "Walker's Statistical Atlas of the United States," open on the platform], and I beg you to notice that a thickly-wooded region occupies great portions of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. Colorado has a large extent of forests, not as dense as those of Oregon and Wisconsin and Maine; but still, as this map shows, about equal in density to the woods that cover Ohio and Indiana. Utah, as you notice, has more forests than Nebraska. I beg you to study Prof. Hayden's fascinating map of Colorado, a piece of the finest geographical work ever done in America or anywhere in the world [referring to the new Government map of Colorado, open on the platform]. You will find in it at a glance proof that Colorado and Utah are not deserts. We think of the Basin States as if they were a dry land, where no man is and in which no great multitude of human beings can ever find a prosperous home. This spotted tract of yellow [referring to the map of Colorado] represents a stretch of sage-brush. When irrigated, that land is tropically fertile. This other shade of yellow represents good pasture-land. Here grows the strangely nutritious buffalo grass, which amazed me by its sweetness when I plucked tufts of it near Cheyenne. On the rivers, where the color deepens, you have good agricultural land. But notice the large stretch of forests along the skirts of the mountains. The different colors of green show the pines, the cedars, and the quaking aspens. If you look at the other indications on this map, you will find whole tiers of counties underlaid with coal, and these mountain ranges thickly sifted in all their rifts with iron and silver and gold. The same is true of Nevada and Utah. The silver mines of Utah have yielded $40,000,000 worth of ore in the last ten years. A Salt Lake daily newspaper publishes five columns of mining news. The American Bluebeard rules over the American Potosi.

Put your ear, then, on the Wasatch Hills; listen to the subterranean conspiracies in politics at Washington; fasten your attention on the throbbing of the heart of Christian America; and summarize, if you can, this whole Mormon case in a series of propositions, one flowing from the other.

1. The present anti-polygamy laws of the United States do not make polygamy an offense in all cases, but only polygamy which is not yet three years old. The statute of limitations bars prosecutions for polygamy after three years from the date of the ceremony of the polygamous marriage.

2. Weak and toothless as this law is, it remained a dead letter on the national statute-books until the decision of the Supreme Court in the Reynolds case proved it to be constitutional.

3. Under the present law, the leaders of the Mormon hierarchy who took plural wives more than three years ago cannot be prosecuted. The Mormon delegate in Congress, unless he has taken a fifth wife within three years, cannot be reached by this enactment. In practice, polygamous marriages take place in Utah every month, are kept secret, and the violators of the law expect at the end of the three years of concealment to confess the marriages and laugh at the law. Judge Van Zile, of Salt Lake City, whose opinion is everywhere respected among the Gentile population of Utah, lately said: "Removing the limitation clause and making polygamy a continuous offense is my pet measure. As it is now, an old man marries a young girl secretly, lets her live with her parents three years, and then claims her, and snaps his fingers at the officials."

4. The present national laws against polygamy have another weakness, in the fact that they require evidence of the ceremony of a plural marriage as proof of polygamy. The ceremony usually takes place in the secrecy of a Mormon Endowment House, and trustworthy evidence as to what is done there cannot be obtained from a Mormon before a Gentile jury.

Not long ago a Mormon official was imprisoned three days for refusing to reply to questions put to him on cross-examination before a Gentile jury about a ceremony performed in a plural marriage in an Endowment House. When the time of punishment was over, a vast procession of Mormons met him at the prison-doors, to welcome, as they said, Daniel from the lion's den. That collection of the followers of the false American prophet trampled the American flag under their feet within three days of the time when I saw the streets of Salt Lake City, and the tremor which their disloyal proceedings had caused was felt not only there, but from side to side of the Union wherever the news was understood.

5. It has been proved by the confessions of apostate Mormons and by the experience of Federal courts in Utah that the oaths taken in the Mormon Endowment Houses are considered by Mormons to be of paramount authority over any oaths taken before a Gentile court under state or national law.

6. It has been proved by long experience that the Mormon Endowment House is a nursery of disloyalty.

The new Endowment House in process of erection on the Temple area in Salt Lake City is surpassed by not more than two or three buildings on this continent in cost and magnificence. It has narrow windows and walls of granite nine feet thick. It looks like the Bastile or Cologne Cathedral without its towers. It may in fifty years become serviceable as a state house for a loyal legislature, but whoever sees it will not be likely to conclude that Mormonism is to vanish in an hour.

7. The oaths of the Mormon Endowment House cannot be violated without penalties which extend from the confiscation of goods to the severance of the windpipe. [Sensation.]

Brigham Young was often profane in the pulpit, and sometimes made there a gesture intended to symbolize the cutting of the throats of apostates. "They are wicked men," he would say, "and they ought to be cut off"; and, with these words, he would draw his hand across his neck, with the extended thumb rubbing against the throat [sensation], and the secret police well understood his meaning. You say I am here trespassing on the region of the imagination; but I hold in my hand an important document, just issued at Salt Lake City, entitled "The Mormon Endowment House. A graphic exposure of the treasonable institution where polygamous marriages are solemnized. By an eye witness." Judge Boreman, who sent it to me, writes on it, in his own hand: "All apostate Mormons say that this statement is true, and I learn through private sources that the Mormons admit its correctness." According to this document, four grips are given in the course of the ceremonies in the Endowment House. As I read here, "the penalty for revealing the first grip is that you will have your throat cut from ear to ear and your tongue torn from your mouth. The sign of the penalty is drawing the hand, with the thumb pointing toward the throat, sharply across the neck" (p. 6). What did Brigham Young mean by this gesture, repeated again and again in public, a week or two before certain secret murders? The penalty for revealing the second grip is "to be sawn asunder and your members cast into the sea. The sign of this penalty was drawing the hand sharply across the middle of the body" (p. 6).

When the chief power of the Mormon Church is summarized in one man like Brigham Young, and he says that the followers of Joseph, the son of Joseph Smith, who do not believe in polygamy, should be cut off, and makes these definite gestures before an audience who have all gone through a Mormon Endowment House, is that anything you can laugh at, my surprising friends? This is your territory. This is what has happened under your sweet and holy laws. The graves of those who have been buried in Utah after secret murders are so numerous that, with the Federal Judges of Salt Lake City, I believe that, if the winding-sheets of these victims could be put together into one banner, the shadow of the black flag would cover half Utah. Twenty years after the Mountain Meadows Massacre, John D. Lee, one of the principal tools of the Mormon priesthood in that ghastly slaughter, expiated his crimes by his execution on the spot of their occurrence; but men more guilty than he yet go in Utah unwhipped of justice.

8. Were it not for the presence of Federal troops in Utah to-day, these penalties, including the death of apostates by what is called "Blood Atonement" (that is, the shedding of the blood of an apostate to save his soul), would be executed by the priesthood, as they were executed in the bloody years of the supremacy of Brigham Young.

"Blood Atonement" Brigham Young preached from the pulpit again and again, and not in rash extemporaneous language. The utterances of Brigham Young concerning "Blood Atonement" were fully reported by stenographers, and then revised and pruned by his own secretary and published in the official Mormon newspaper in Utah; and not only there, but in the *Journal of Discourses*, a Mormon publication issued at Liverpool. Judge Cradlebaugh on the floor of Congress read passages out of these speeches and they are cited at large in the best books on Mormonism. (See Stenhouse, "Rocky Mountain Saints," p. 299). This measurelessly monstrous doctrine was not only preached; but again and again, in the days when Mormonism was isolated from the Federal power, "Blood Atonement" was practiced by those who thought that the shedding of the blood of an apostate was the only way to save his soul.

9. It is evident, from the experience of the Federal courts in Utah, that the laws against polygamy need amendment in three respects:

(1.) Polygamy should be made a continuous offense, existing as long as the parties live together as man and wife.

(2.) The statute of limitations should not begin to run until the parties cease to live together.

(3.) Living together as man and wife and recognizing each other as such should be sufficient to warrant conviction. No ceremony should be required to be proved.

10. But Mormonism, as based on the Endowment House oaths, has two tap-roots—polygamy and priestly despotism; the latter supported by the tithing system, the police system of spies, and the power of life and death.

11. *Under a state constitution prohibiting polygamy, the second of these chief roots would still exist, and it would exist even if there were passed an amendment to the National Constitution prohibiting polygamy.*

12. Admitted to the Union, under state and national constitutional provisions prohibiting polygamy, Utah, manacled by this priestly despotism, with its tithing system and the power of life and death, would have a Mormon governor, and state officers, and Mormon state judges. Every murder and like felony in the state would be tried before these judges and before Mormon juries.

13. It is the opinion of the Federal judges now in Utah that this set of circumstances might not only prevent all future trials of Mormon murderers, but inaugurate a reign of terror.

14. Gentile mining, smelting, railroad, and agricultural operations under a Mormon governor and legislature would be taxed so as to become unprofitable. Gentile schools and churches would be so discriminated against by the state law that they would cease to exist.

15. This aspect of the Mormon question has great significance for those who are giving money to establish Gentile schools and churches in Utah. At present there is no security and no certainty that these institutions will be allowed to exist in Utah as a state under the theocratic power of the Endowment Houses and the Mormon priesthood.

16. An amendment to the National Constitution prohibiting polygamy, although useful and desirable, would, therefore, not be sufficient to settle the Mormon question. If Utah were admitted as a state, with the theocratic power of her priesthood unbroken, Mormonism would yet live on that second tap-root. Such a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy might tempt political parties in need of the electoral votes of Utah to admit her to the Union, with her disloyal Endowment House oaths in full power over the people, and, by being used as an excuse for an enabling act and blinding the public to the actual perils of the case, work positive mischief.

17. Effective legislation against Mormonism must cut both its tap-roots; and, therefore, the legislation needed should strike both at polygamy and at the disloyal hierarchy supported by the tithing system and the disloyal oaths of the Endowment Houses.

18. President Hayes proposes to Congress the disfranchisement of Mormons for violating the national laws against polygamy, and also disfranchisement for aiding and abetting those who violate these laws. In detail (See New York *Tribune*, December 26th, 1879), the President recommends the establishment by Congress of a Board of Registration, consisting of the governor of the territory and the judges of the district courts, or persons who should be appointed by them. The duty of this Board would be to pass upon the qualifications of every person who desired to vote in any election or to exercise any of the rights or privileges of citizens. Something like the following examination would take place, as President Hayes thinks:

Are you a Mormon? Yes.

Are you a practical polygamist? No.

Do you support or countenance any one who is a practical polygamist? No.

Are you a member of the Mormon Church? Yes.

Do you pay tithes for its support? Yes.

Who are the officers of the Mormon Church? John Taylor, George Q. Cannon, and others.

Are they polygamists? I do not know. [Laughter.]

On such a showing as this, the President thinks the Registration Board would have to refuse the applicant. President Hayes hopes that by applying such a test as this Gentiles only would be able to be registered. According to this plan, no one not registered would be allowed to vote, or hold any office under the United States, the territory, or local government, or to sit on juries. Under these arrangements juries could be trusted and the territory would be taken out of the hands of the Mormons. One of the first results which the President expects would flow from a political revolution in Utah such as he would bring about would be the election of a Gentile legislature, which would act in harmony with the governor of the territory. Little by little, under a pressure like this, the President thinks that not only polygamy, but the payment of tithes, would soon become very unpopular among the Mormons in Utah. (See New York *Tribune*, Dec. 26th, 1879.) Prominent Gentile residents of Salt Lake City have assured him that neither the institution of plural marriages nor the theocratic power of the Church could survive five years under this proposed legislation, which may God bless and speed! [Applause.]

19. There are two parties among the Mormons: one a radical party, representing the hierarchy; and the other a conservative party, made up of men of business and property, who would have much to lose by a collision with the Federal power.

20. President Hayes's plan strikes at the tithing system, as well as at polygamy. It is calculated to divide against each other the Mormon Church, by bringing the radical and conservative parties into open antagonism, and is, therefore, admirably adapted to break up the power of the disloyal hierarchy.

21. This plan has the vehement approval of Federal judges in Utah; and, without its execution, their opinion is that the Gentile pop-

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ulation there, under a state government, would have no adequate protection in respect to life, property, and education. The Mormon population of Utah is now estimated at 150,000 by the Mormons themselves, and the Gentile at only 10,000 or 12,000.

22. It is not likely that a Congress which allows a seat to a leprous polygamist will legislate on the Mormon question as the case requires; and, therefore, the duty of the press and pulpit and independent platform is to arouse public sentiment and bring it up to the hight of demanding the practical measures recommended by the Federal judges in Utah and by the National Executive. [Applause.]

Over the gate of Brigham Young's grounds in Salt Lake City there is a rude representation of an eagle, striking its talons into a bee-hive. This is an excellent symbol of Mormonism—rapacity preying on industry! [Applause.] I have much sympathy with the bee-hive; none at all with the eagle. [Laughter.] I pity the Mormon people; and, because I foresee for the Basin region a great future, I wish the talons of the voracious hierarchy to be taken swiftly out of the honey gathered in Utah by the energy of these peasants brought over from Europe. But the symbol above the gate is not complete. You must wind around that humming straw hive some emblem of the Mormon secret, deadly police. Let a viper with poisonous fangs coil around the hive and take his directions from the eagle above him, and your symbol is more perfect than it was. And yet it is not complete. You must add the bird of the night (the owl), which often lives, it is said, in the same hole with the rattlesnake. This winged creature will represent the subtlest misleading element in Mormonism—priestly fanaticism, the solemn pretense of possessing individual access to God's secrets, personal inspiration, the idea that God speaks through the prophet, the revelator, and seer at the head of the Mormon hierarchy. There is one other bird that must be added, and the symbol will be complete—the strutting barnyard fowl, emblem of polygamy. [Laughter and applause.] Mormonism is the poultry philosophy. [Applause.] The Latter Day Swindle arranges human beings as if they were poultry. It gives women not a home, but a harem and a coop.

The Bible in favor of polygamy! Orson Pratt, when he had a debate on that topic, admitted that he depended on modern revelations for the ultimate defense of plural marriages. The Jews to-day are not a polygamous people and they have no sacred guide but the Old Testament. It is perfectly well understood that the regulations concerning polygamy in the Old Testament were intended to girdle the tree and make it fall; and it has fallen with the very people who take those Scriptures as their only authority. The unscriptural, the loathsome, and the lawless thing in Mormonism is polygamy. The highest of the ecclesiastics in the Mormon hierarchy, when they are forced to entire frankness, say that they know polygamy is to be defended because of modern, rather than by ancient revelation. "Thou shalt not take one wife to another to vex her." This is the true sense of a law in Leviticus (chap. xviii, verse 18). "God shall make of these twain," and not of more than twain, "one flesh." Divorce, adapted to the hardness of men's hearts, was, indeed, permitted; but it was not so from the beginning. The nature of things, the mysterious divine law which brings the two portions of the human race into the world in substantially equal numbers, is the proclamation of the divine origin of monogamy. When the Mormon ecclesiastics have opportunity to reach out their loathsome hands into the sweet homes of Scandinavia, Belgium, and France, and the peasant population of England, and pluck thence the brightest flowers, they may find that polygamy is not assailed as a monopoly. But what if there could be no such supplies from sources outside of their own circles? What if the course of immigration did not alter the natural distribution of populations, and polygamists were to depend on the law of coequal heredity? If they were to be called on to supply their own circles, it would be found that, of all the accursed monopolies on the earth, polygamy is the worst, for it takes away from thousands the opportunity of founding homes, in order that the few may riot in debauchery, under the thinnest of religious disguises.

If there is anything that ought to call down on the American people the thunderbolts of God's justice, it is laughter, indifference, cool political calculation as to the chances of parties when electoral votes are for sale in Utah. It is bargaining with this strutting, polygamous fowl; bargaining with this eagle who is striking his talons into the bee-hive; bargaining with this viper which coils around the feet of the birds who are his mates; bargaining with the whole loathsome group and bringing them into the Union to keep company in a happy family with the Puritan dove! God avert such a result! [Applause.]

You think that by holding the blazing lantern of Christian schools before the eyes of these birds you can frighten them away; but are you sure you are to have the opportunity to hold the lantern there after Utah comes into the Union? I have defended the cause of Colorado College; I wish to-day to lift up my voice, feeble as it is, in support of all enterprises for Christian schools in Utah; but there are great and indispensable preliminaries to the success of these institutions. Once admit Utah to the Union, even with polygamy prohibited by the state and the National Constitution, and let a Mormon hierarchy, with a tithing system and the power of life and death, manage affairs under state rights, and these schools for which you are paying money will be starved to death and taxed out of existence. These are the opinions of Federal judges in Salt Lake City. These views accord with letters from Utah hardly dry from the hands that spread the ink upon the paper, and which I might read here. These are the secret solemn convictions of those who have studied the great problem on the spot. It is for us here on the Atlantic seaboard to join hands with the oppressed populations of the Basin States, and so arouse the patriotic and Christian sentiment of the whole land that any political party which bargains with that group of birds and with that viper shall be crushed under the heel of public execration. [Applause.]

The Lecture.

Christ's fears were not those of liberalism; his agonies were not those of Boston advanced thought; but his beliefs were the source of his fears and of his agonies. It is certain, therefore, that his beliefs were not those of liberalism. The latter has no bloody sweat. The human nature of Christ represented man at his climax. His conscience, therefore, and the fears and the agonies which proceeded from it must be taken as a scientific indication of what the human conscience itself will tell us when once man is brought into harmony with the highest outcome of the law of the ascent of life. Christ's fears for man were that he would not be delivered from both the love of sin and the guilt of it. These two fears are precisely those of the very nature of things; for it is self-evident that without harmony with God, and conscience, and our record we cannot be in peace with our unescapable environment. These two fears produced Christ's bloody sweat; and yet he conquered both fears without adopting any belief out of harmony with the nature of things. He attained peace. His yoke was easy; his burden was light; but only he, in the whole history of the race, and such as have followed his method have done this. The method of Christ and the secret of Christ are historically proved to be the only sources of peace when all the faculties are aroused and harmonized with the law of the ascent of life. Christianity, therefore, and it only, is in harmony with the absolute religion or the self-evident truths of the nature of things.

It is the joy of my life to defend what I call axiomatic theology—that is, the cans and cannots of the nature of things as revealed by self-evident truth. Axiomatic theology shows that mind is not matter. It thus answers materialism. It demonstrates that death does not end all, even if it cannot prove literal immortality. It establishes the supremacy of conscience and shows that we can have no harmony with ourselves until we acquire harmony with the moral law pointed out by the moral sense, and with the God who is behind that law, and with the record of our own sins, on which that law places greater and greater emphasis the more we love what God loves and hate what he hates. Axiomatic theology thus applied to philosophy is the uprooting of agnostic, atheistic, materialistic, and pessimistic speculations. As applied to religious truth, axiomatic theology demonstrates the necessity of similarity of feeling with God to peace in his presence. Applied to our record in the past, it proves the necessity of an atonement; and, although it does not pretend, from the point of view of mere reason, to prove that an atonement has been made, it does establish the certainty that an atonement is needed, and, therefore, the shallowness of all schemes of thought which do not contain that multiplex, undergirding truth, encircling the entire universe of moral speculation. Axiomatic theology points out the law of the ascent of life. By applying that law to theology and ethics, it proves that the soul, with all its facilities allowed free growth and action, *cannot* have peace unless it is harmonized with the highest in itself—that is, with conscience and with the highest in history—that is, with the Christ. There is thus established a philosophy concerning the conditions of man's peace, and its conclusions from self-evident truth are entirely harmonious with the Scriptures themselves. Axiomatic theology can be systematized. It begins with principles of common sense, taken for granted in legislation, and behind counters, and in juries, wherever men reason. Axiomatic theology can be preached to scholars, for the supreme principles of self-evident truth are those on which all scholarship depends in every science. Axiomatic theology can be preached to the people, for self-evident truth is that which underlies the proverbs of the nations and is the basis of common sense everywhere.

Under the guidance of history and of philosophy, but with the Bible shut, I might know, therefore, that I need the new birth and the atonement; but allow me to open the Bible for once—not as a book inspired, although I hold a high and severe theory of inspiration, but as a volume which, under the law of the survival of the fittest, has come down to us through all the turmoil of time. Let me read a few of the cans and cannots of this volume, and in my secret meditation here, now closing, let me ask if philosophy and Scripture agree. "*Can* two walk together except they be agreed?" (Amos iii, 3). So asks the Scripture; so asks the nature of things. "Who in Heaven *can* be compared with the Lord, who among the sons of the mighty *can* be likened to our God?" (Ps. lxxxix, 6). This is sense, this is philosophy, I believe this is inspiration; but it is certainly an appeal to the cans and cannots of the very nature of things, and, therefore, a part of axiomatic theology. "How *can* man be justified with God?" (Job xxiv, 4). This is a question suggested by the cans and the cannots of self-evident truth. "The carnal mind is enmity against God, for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed *can* be; so they that are in the flesh *cannot* please God" (Rom. viii, 8). "No man *can* come to me, except the Father which has sent me draw him" (John vi, 44). "No man *can* serve two masters" (Matt. vi, 24). How axiomatic! What an appeal to the first principle of self-evident truth that a thing cannot be and not be at the same time and in the same sense. "Ye *can* not serve God and Mammon." This is the parallel of the certainty that a door cannot be open and shut at one and the same time, either in this world or the next. I begin to feel my feet on adamant. They stand on these cans and cannots of axiomatic theology; that is, of self-evident truth. [Applause.] "Whosoever forsaketh not all that he hath *cannot* be my disciple" (Luke xiv, 33). This also is attested by self-evident truth. If the dagger of a rebellious spirit be hidden in the wardrobe anywhere, even if it be a small weapon and apparently concealed, a man cannot stand in peace before the great White Throne. Any rebellion is dissonance, and dissonance is not consonance. In the very nature of things, while dissonance exists there cannot be similarity of feeling with God; and without that there cannot be peace in his presence, for the soul cannot serve at once two masters. "Abide in me and I in you. As the branch cannot bear fruit in itself except it abide in the vine, no more can ye except ye abide in me" (John xv, 4). "*Can* any hide himself in secret places that I shall not see him? saith the Lord" (Jer. xxiii, 24). "Between us and you there is a great gulf fixed, so that those which would pass from hence to you *cannot*; neither *can* they pass to us that would come from thence" (Luke xvii, 26). This is the final *cannot* of our Lord, and his first *cannot* was "Except a man be born again he *cannot* see the kingdom of God" (John iii, 3). But the supreme cannot of Revelation, the one that summarizes all the rest, is the doctrine that there is one who is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, without variableness or shadow of turning. It, the very nature of things, is he; and "he *cannot* deny himself" (II Tim. ii, 13.) [Applause.]

You have allowed me to look into history, and philosophy, and the Scriptures. Will you allow me to look into literature? You open that author who has taught our literary men in New England more than any other writer on the other side of the Atlantic. You take the book which was the inspiration of New England's transcendentalism for years, Carlyle's "*Sartor Resartus*," and turn to the passage entitled the "Everlasting Yea," in which the storm-tossed man describes his own early conflicts as to religious truth. It is confessed that "*Sartor Resartus*" is very largely an autobiography:

"Often also could I see the black tempest marching in anger through the distance; around some Schreckhorn, as yet grim-blue, would the eddying vapor gather and there tumultuously eddy, and flow down like a mad witch's hair, till after a space it vanished, and in the clear sunbeam your Schreckhorn stood smiling grim-white, for the vapor had held snow. How thou fermentest and elaboratest in thy great fermenting-vat and laboratory of an Atmosphere, of a World, O Nature! Or what is Nature? Ha! why do I not name thee GOD? Art thou not the 'living garment of God'? O heavens, is it in very deed HE, then, that ever speaks through thee; that lives and loves in thee, that lives and loves in me?"

This is Carlyle's proclamation of his belief in a personal omnipresent God, and it was his adoption of theism which first untied the knot which choked him.

"Fore-shadows, call them rather fore-splendors of that Truth, and Beginning of Truths, fell mysteriously over my soul. Sweeter than Dayspring to the shipwrecked in Nova Zembla; ah! like the mother's voice to her little child that strays bewildered, weeping, in unknown tumults; like soft streamings of celestial music to my too exasperated heart came that Evangel. The Universe is not dead and demoniacal, a charnel-house with specters; but god-like, and my Father's!"

This does not sound quite like Pantheism. The passage proceeds to speak of the Christ as teaching the doctrine of the sanctuary of sorrow. In other places ("Essay on Voltaire") Carlyle tells us that this worship, however degraded now by false followers of it, is never to pass away; and finally the autobiography bursts forth into this supreme psalm of triumph:

"*Es leuchtet mir ein*, I see a glimpse of it. There is in man a Higher than love of Happiness; he can do without Happiness and instead thereof find Blessedness. By benignant fever paroxysms is life rooting out the deep-seated chronic disease. On the roaring billows of time thou art not engulphed, but borne aloft into the azure of Eternity. *Love not Pleasure; love God.* This is the Everlasting Yea, wherein all contradiction is solved; wherein whoso walks and works it is well with him.

"Meanwhile, what are antiquated Mythuses to me? Or is the God present felt in my own heart a thing which Herr Von Voltaire will dispute out of me; or dispute into me? To the '*Worship of Sorrow*' ascribe what origin thou pleasest, *has* not that Worship originated and been generated; is it not *here*? Feel it in thy heart, and then say whether it is of God! This is belief; all else is opinion—for which latter, whoso will, let him worry and be worried."

Yield utterly to God, and there shall come to you an inner witness, assuring peace both to the heart and to the intellect. That was Luther's principle of certainty. I should have been better pleased had Carlyle been more analytical in his philosophy; had he said something of the law of the ascent of life; had he spoken distinctly, as he does by implication, of the doctrine of the sanctuary of sorrows, that out principal sorrow, the one which touches our record in the past, is not to be healed by our own reformation. When our whole environment is taken into view, our chief sorrow is our dissonance with that record before God, from whom we cannot flee and who must look upon it forever. The sanctuary of sorrow provides a screen for that record, and it and it only can proclaim peace.

Of course, the Christian life is a growth—the faintest beam of the light in the east at first; but the soul does understand in secret hours, even in its untutored state, that some things are sinful and others holy, and it then goes on trying to avoid the one and cultivate the other. Then gradually there comes the greater fact—a conception of God's presence—and this may be born from scientific reasons or from scriptural reasons, or be innate in the soul; but it is the great central fact. Then, finally, after years have passed, after the soul has been scarred and furrowed by lapses into sin, when it has seen the hollowness of everything in mere time, out of some great valley of humiliation and shadow of death it comes up, the doctrine of Sin on the one side and the doctrine of the Atonement on the other, sole powers by which the pillars of the universe stand, and by one great throe of its being, fully counting all it can of the cost, looking death steadily in the face and knowing that its God and its Redeemer are present, a personality to witness and hear, it says, once for all: "Utterly and forever Thine."

The instant that is said the world is new. There is a strange, unutterable feeling that something from the Infinite above has flashed down into the soul, and henceforward there are union and equilibrium. A well of eternal life has at once suddenly sprung up in the heart. It is transformed. The treasures of the soul are in Eternity; no longer in Time. They are in the Infinite Unnamable One, present to spiritual and almost to physical sense wherever the soul turns its face to Him. There, in the most literal sense, is its supreme love, infinite oceans of transporting rapture, every spiritual perfection, and every tie that the offices of Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier can create there is the soul's *all*. The doctrine of the Holy Spirit, so long a mystery, a fearful depth and hight of thought, which the soul has so often tried, it may be, to measure by the short sounding-line of human speculation, it begins at last tremblingly to hope, and, hardly daring to look the great blessing in the face, it may understand by experience. That Spirit which it is said is given to those who really seek it sooner than bread is given by fathers to their children enters the heart. The act by which the mind brought itself into communion with the Divine mind is ratified by it. There may be waverings in the resolution; but he has never taken it who breaks it. There will be sins of infirmity and inadvertence at times, and sins of ignorance almost constantly; but the soul will mourn for them more than it formerly did for

willful transgressions. Watchfulness is its constant business. The soul endures as seeing Him who is invisible and because it is fed on the joys of its own consciousness. The calm, transcendent resolution has been taken for eternity, as well as for time. It secures every interest for time and for the infinite future. To take it is a bold act; but not to take it is one infinitely bolder, since the latter would be braving not man, but God. A few strong, decided actions, letting it be known where the heart lies and constituting precedents enough to form a habit, and there will be less trouble from the world than would at first be expected. The soul may live on a rocky summit of its own; but within that hight there will be a spring whose waters give eternal youth and the mount's top will be near the celestial gates. A sense that one's joys are immortal enters the soul. The spirit trembles within itself for very joy to find death no longer a terror. The end of life is seen to be really and truly the beginning. An indiscribable rapture fills every faculty. The joy of the spirit is not fragmentary, but full. The soul lies in the arms of duty. Interchanges of thought between the spirit and the Infinite illumine life. Something is borne in upon the mind from above; abides with it while it is pure, dwells around it, guides it. The only thing feared is sin; for this grieves and may forfeit the Divine Presence. The soul *will* do no willful sin. Its face is set. In that resolution is its life. It has courage for private and public duty both from its fear of sin and its love for its all. The dwelling in the Infinite Spirit gives wisdom. The Scriptures grow strangely sweet and luminous. The soul knows what it is to understand with the heart. History, Nature utter infinite things of the Spirit which moves everything in each. The world bursts with its author. The soul is conscious of God as a personality, infinite, unnamable in perfections, upon whose bosom it lies, if that expression may be permitted; a personality too vast for it to comprehend, but not too great for it to apprehend and to stretch out its arms upon; an infinite ocean of interior spiritual ravishment, in which it is bathed and can never find enough or end. Truth and duty are to it a sea, from whose touch it cannot go and to which it has opened itself for life. The witness of God's presence is in the soul. Receiving God, and God in Christ, as both Saviour and Lord, the soul suddenly finds itself harmonized with the past, with conscience, and with the Holy of Holies above it, around it, beneath it. Its whole mood is action. It is nearest to God when it is striking the most vigorously at its nearest duty. The awe of the divine omnipresence carries the soul into the conflict with sin with irresistible onset, and makes it the high cheer of life to smite the enemy of the race, and to see to it that not his will, but God's will, is done in the earth.

Whenever this state of soul (which I am not describing without some knowledge of it in others) has come into existence, the whole spirit becomes translucent, sometimes entirely transparent, to a new light. The soul becomes theoscopic. As a white stone, by a rearrangement of its atoms, may be changed from opaqueness to transparency, so the soul by total and glad surrender to all the truth it knows ceases to be opaque and becomes crystalline. I hold it to be a truth of exact mental science, revealed in ten thousand times ten thousand personal experiences, that whoever, following axiomatic theology and Christianity based upon self-evident truth, yields himself to God utterly will find that obedience is the organ of spiritual knowledge otherwise utterly unattainable. That is the hight of culture; that is the beginning of wisdom.

The immense telescope of Lord Rosse and every feebler glass are subject to a common and an irreversible law. The telescope turned upon the star causes an image of the star to spring up in the chambers of the instrument; but it does this only when the axis of the tube is coincident with the line of the ray from the luminary in the heavens. Man has power to turn the axis upon the line of the ray. Man has power to set the lenses; and yet God gave him the lenses. Man sets them by God's general light. He turns the tube to the sky under the persuasion of the radiance which comes down out of the azure, so that no man can come to God unless God draw him. But, while this general illumination is vouchsafed to all men, there is a special illumination of soul guaranteed to all when the axis of the tube is made to agree perfectly with the line of the ray. At the instant of exact coincidence the ray flashes down it, with quick, splendid, interior, unexpected illumination. In the endless space there burns a sun. In the poor, feeble, human instrument there burns a star, its image. These truths belong to mental science and these experiences to all culture worthy of the name. In this theoscopic mood of the soul and in the resultant life axiomatic theology culminates. Its last word, its first word is peace in Christ. [Applause.]

THE YALE LECTURES ON PREACHING.

SEVENTH LECTURE.

THE PREACHER'S RELATION TO HIS WORK.

BY CHANCELLOR HOWARD CROSBY, D.D., LL.D.

[Delivered before the Theological Students at Yale College and Printed from the Author's Manuscript.]

If I have been correct in drawing the portrait of a Christian preacher, then, surely, no one should attempt to enter upon the holy office without a true consecration of heart. It is an office that was not instituted by man, nor can man furnish the higher qualifications for its duties; but the Spirit of God must prepare the heart and form the life for him who is to be a ruler in the house of God. There is a popular theory that the Church of Christ is a voluntary association, like a lyceum or benevolent society, and that anybody with a fair amount of tact can manage it; that its pulpit should be open to anyone who can talk rhetorically; that its ordinances are formalities of ornament or decency; that its platform should admit every well-disposed person; and that it should look to the cultured world generally for its support. We have not so learned Christ. We believe the Church to be begotten of the Holy Spirit; that it is the mystic bride of Christ; that its officers are called of God; that its ordinances have both a divine significance and a divine power; that its members are cleansed from sin by the blood of the Lamb of God; and that Christ is ever present with his Church, by a gracious manifestation unknown to the world. Into such a church worldly-minded men have no right to enter as members, much less as ministers. Yet, in all the Church's history (according to the apostolic prophecy, Acts xx, 29; Col. ii, 8; II Tim. iii, 1—9) worldly-minded men have rushed into the Church and defiled the temple of God with their worldly wares. Carnal ambition, a love of power or display has entered the pulpit and degraded it. Holy things have been made common, to the delight of Satan and to the grief of the Spirit of God. As the result of this, the advance of Christ's truth has been checked, and judgments in various forms have begun at the house of God. Rancour, hate, strife, persecution, with the utter removal of spiritual candlesticks, have marked the course of the historic Church, as the reward of its dalliance with the world. No thoughtful Christian can review this history without a strong desire to see the Church separate itself to its Saviour and Lord and reap the blessed fruits of such faithfulness. Especially does it become the man preparing to enter upon the ministry of Christ's Church to regard the sacredness and solemnity of the step he is about to take, and see to it that the love of Christ is his prevailing, constraining motive in his action. Trifling here is an insult to the majesty of Heaven and a contribution toward the humiliation of the Church. No one should enter the theological seminary as he would a school of art or engineering, for the Lord's ministry is on a very different plane from that of a human technic. There should be a perceptible atmosphere of Christian brotherhood, and the spirit of the world should be banished, when men congregate to study God's revealed truth and enroll themselves as the Lord's ministers. The seminary should not chill the godly heart, but increase its warmth and strengthen every grace. It should prove a quickener of every spiritual faculty, and not simply address itself to the intellect of its students. The seminary should, as the vestibule of the pulpit, give the holy afflatus that the pulpit should ever exhibit. It is lamentable that this is not always the case, and often students who have entered the seminary with warm and zealous affections have left it with a painful sense of spiritual loss. Sometimes professors are responsible for this, in presenting to the students a hard, perfunctory front; and sometimes students are themselves to blame, in not using diligently the means of mutual edification. Perhaps it is sometimes the result of using the Bible critically, and not devoutly; making the course a controversial preparation *in behalf of* the Bible, rather than a spiritual bathing in the Bible. Whatever may be the cause, here is one place to stop the inroads of error and worldliness into the Church. Let a true consecration of heart (so far as this can be ascertained) be the *sine qua non* of a seminary course and let the consecrated heart be encouraged and strengthened in its seminary experience. Let Christian work among the poor and sick and destitute be united with the teachings of the lecture-room, and the ministerial life be begun in all its germs. I know no happier picture than that of a band of young men, in the first flush of their experience that the glory of Christ is all that is worth living for, reaping their first fruits of joy from their new fields and talking together of the triumphs of grace which they have witnessed. This should be the typic seminary picture.

If this be the seminary life, then, when the novitiate quits the course of probation, he will not be filled with the base desire for lucrative positions; but will simply seek to find a spot where he can exercise his gifts for Christ and salvation. To such souls places will be always offered. The alternative of "candidating" is not only disagreeable to the candidate, if he have the proper sense of his office; but is calculated to degrade the office in the eyes of the Church and of the world. Let me here quote a letter written by a minister in response to an invitation to preach as a candidate. I take it from the paper called *The Church and People*, and from the issue of October 18th, 1879:

"I have received an invitation to preach a trial in Blank Church. This I have declined to do, on the ground that the whole system of trial preaching and competition praying is inconsistent with the respect which is due to my work and office. I could not approach Almighty God in prayer and preach the comfortable words of Christ while oppressed with the feeling that I was running a race with twenty-one brother clergymen in an open competition for a large salary and an attractive house."

The editor (the Rev. Mr. Bromfield) adds:

"Such examples point to one of the greatest dangers which the Church has to encounter in these days—the degradation of ministers into mere office-seekers. Unless a strong tide of spirituality and public sentiment among the clergy and churches meet and counteract this danger, the cause of Christ, as interpreted by the conduct of professing Christians, will be brought into contempt."

As we have remarked in another lecture, we have no right to associate our ministerial office with money. If a church or board invite us to a special charge, then the money question is one that is legitimate; not because we are ministers, but because we are parties to a special contract. Without this engagement, we are to support ourselves in any honorable secular way, and preach the Gospel as we may have opportunity. If we take whatever opportunity is offered, however small be the support (if it only be a support), and faithfully work in the field thus opened, God will take care of our future. We are seeking his glory among men, and not money. Our missionary heroes are examples to us in this regard. They live on the smallest pittance and are satisfied, and they never look forward to increase of emolument. One desire fills their souls, and that is to make Christ known, and they disregard all else. Hence their noble lives and heroic achievements. What is true of the candidate at the beginning of his ministerial life is true of every preacher already stationed in a charge. A restless desire to get into a more remunerative charge is wholly unworthy of a Gospel preacher. One who leaves a charge where he has been spiritually prospered and where he can rightfully expect indefinite expansion of successful labor for Christ—one who leaves such a charge, for no other purpose than to get more salary, is scarcely the one to expect spiritual prosperity in his new field. His soul is too low to gather the lofty fruits of grace. It is a sad and significant fact that the moment a pulpit is vacant it is besieged by fifty or a hundred of Micah's Levites.

But some will say, in despair: "How is a preacher to better his pecuniary condition?" And the answer is, *negatively*, "Certainly by no means that will degrade him or the sacred calling"; and, *positively*, "By waiting until he is clearly called to receive a more remunerative charge." But the answer will go deeper than this. It will say: "Have no anxiety about money matters; be satisfied with your support; live according to your income; and seek no more than your church can afford to give you."

There may be a private talk with deacon, or elder, or trustee as to the wisdom of an increase in the salary, when the pastor sees that the finances of the church can bear it and that his own honest wants demand it; but that quiet matter is a very different thing from the public rush after places furnishing larger salaries. The latter betrays a false spirit and does incalculable harm to the Church. The preacher is to be a living witness against the world's universal policy of self-seeking. He labors for others, and not for himself. In this labor he will put up with inconveniences, endure hardness, forego rights, and shrink from soiling his pure garments. Such a preacher is always taken care of. He does not trust the Lord in vain. But the ambitious, restless preacher—ever grasping at fame or money—is, in proportion to the development of this false desire, destroying his own peace as well as his usefulness for the truth. His increased salary will give him less satisfaction than his small one. When our Saviour's command is to be anxious about nothing, what sort of preacher is that which is exhibiting continually before the people an appearance and a speech full of anxiety for a more remunerative charge? The world is delighted to be able to point the finger of scorn at a Christian minister, and say: "There is your godly preacher. He is just as anxious to get a larger salary as any one of us. He talks about being dead to earthly things, while he is as fully alive to them as any of those he assumes to teach." And nothing can prevent the world from speaking in this way, and speaking rightfully, too, but a genuine conformity to our Saviour's instructions on the part of the Christian minister. Any practical opposition to these instructions is sheer carnality. There is, of course, with all unbelief a readiness to support itself with examples, and if ministerial examples can be found of restlessness and anxiety, unbelief is charmed and writes their record in huge letters and red ink. It is as bad for a private Christian as for a minister to distrust the Lord; but the minister's example is far more gainful to the enemy and hurtful to the Church.

On this whole matter of money the Church needs a very thorough revision of its practices. This is not the place to discuss the general question of the Church's relation to pecuniary wealth; but we have a right to say that, while preachers are not to be anxious or money-seeking, the people of God are not to be niggards toward those who serve them in the Gospel. The love of money is a *human* vice. It is one of the forms of the great cancer, selfishness, that belongs to the diseased race. In its insidious character it perhaps surpasses all other vicious passions, and hence it is Satan's most potent instrument to destroy souls and to dwarf Christians.

Because a minister is never to be anxious, we cannot affirm that a Christian congregation is to starve him. Because a minister is to suffer martyrdom cheerfully for Christ, no Christian congregation need suppose that it is called upon to furnish the faggots and the fire. The average pay of Christian ministers in this country is the same with the pay of the better class of manual day-laborers, and, of course, much less than the pay of journeymen artisans. Ministers ought to be satisfied with this; but congregations ought *not* to be satisfied with it. It should make the churches of the land ashamed in sackcloth that they give less to the support of their ministers than they do to their house-servants. It is not from the right of the ministers that I would argue the point (ministers are not to press rights, if they have them), but from the contemptible niggardliness of the people. If the Church had a just appreciation of the Lord's gift in ministers, it would provide amply for those who have given their lives to its edification. And yet we hear these words read in open presbytery (in one branch of the Church) as the candidate is called to the pastoral office: "And, that you may be free from worldly cares and avocations, we hereby promise, as proper support, and oblige ourselves to pay to you the sum of five hundred dollars a year." And to the music of this sweet welcome the wife and six children follow the new pastor to the parsonage. Shame on the churches that have no higher conscience of duty or appreciation of privilege! However we may rebuke ministers for want of proper qualifications, we would stop the mouths of such churches from complaining, and charge them with utter unworthiness to possess any preacher at all.

In order to prevent anything that looks like self-seeking on the part of preachers, the Church should have an organized system of bringing together unemployed ministers and vacant pulpits, by which, in a quiet way, consistent with the dignity of the Church and the self-respect of ministers, churches would be able to act intelligently, without the pernicious custom of candidating. A committee could be entrusted with the delicate matter—a committee of experienced and judicious men, appointed by the chief ecclesiastic body of the district; and to this committee churches should apply, and on this committee ministers should rely. The committee would keep a complete record of all unemployed ministers, and exhibit this to every applying church, giving information regarding each name, and adding, if seen fit, their own judgment in the matter. The church could then use all independence in making a selection. The objections to the method would be, first, the *touchiness* of the churches that do not wish any outside interference with their affairs—a feeling which is proper only when the interference is officious; and, secondly, the place-hunting spirit of the minister, which is *never* proper. The minister should act like a modest girl, and let all the advances come from the other side.

A question is likely to be asked just here. It is: "What is a preacher of mature years to do, when he finds himself deprived of a charge?" He has for twenty or thirty years been accustomed to preach and administer his parochial work, and for this only is he fitted. He cannot obtain a clerkship, nor can he perform manual labor in any competition with the many who are ever ready to fill the offered situations. He has, perhaps, a family dependent upon him, and it is his duty to support them. How is he to do it? Must he not perforce be-

come a beggar for a position? Must he not seek a charge with the plea that he must have bread?

This is one of the most trying and difficult cases involved in this subject, and the answer cannot be a simple one. The case will have varying aspects, and the answer must be modified accordingly. If the man is superannuated or disabled by sickness, it is as much his congregation's duty to provide for him as for a family to provide for an invalid father. A congregation that would not provide for a disabled pastor who had faithfully served them in his health might profitably receive a missionary from the Zulus. Perhaps also it might cast a doubt on the pastor's faithfulness if the Church should exhibit, after all his labors, such a heathenish cruelty. The relation of pastor and flock is a spiritual one and the tie is sacredly tender. We are not to take a commercial view of it. The conduct of ministers in going about from place to place to be "hired," ever ready to change, so as to use old sermons, has done very much to give the commercial character to the relation of a preacher, and men are wont in some places to treat a preacher as if he were a business clerk—to be hired at the smallest market price, and to be dismissed at any time, without ceremony. No church so acting can have an exalted spiritual life. It is nothing but a cold academy or lyceum, without even the finer feelings that those names historically imply. When a church recognizes in its preacher a man of God, a messenger of the truth, an ambassador for Christ, it will dismiss all ideas of trade in the solemn contract it has entered into with him, and be governed in all its conduct toward him by considerations of a spiritual order. Pastor and people should so act in harmony that no pecuniary question should ever be allowed to arise; and when the faithful creature is disabled, the church will naturally see that his wants are met.

But if a preacher is deprived of a charge by his own act—in his attempt to get a larger salary, or in a simple desire for a new field of labor—he has assumed a false position, and has only himself to blame that he has become a clerical waif. He has shown by his conduct that he lacks the due sense of his function and the faith which he should exhibit to the church. If, however, the separation is made by the church, without other cause than the desire for change, and so the case takes on its saddest form, the sympathies of all will justly be excited for one who thus becomes a victim to the cruel worldliness of a church. We cannot but believe that in every such case, however, the man of faith will have his way made both plain and smooth, and, as God's faithful servant, will find the cake baken on the coals by the angel.

Too often a preacher's own faults are the cause of his removal from a charge. He grows indolent and neglects his study, or he gives his time to other interests than those of the church, or he manifests a disagreeable temper and disposition toward his people, or he fails to use the opportunities of his position for the growth of the church. A church will often, through its officers, let a minister know that he is derelict; and the kind interference is sometimes resented, when it should be gratefully received and practically pondered. A church must conserve its high spiritual interests; and if a pastor stand in the way of these, he must be cut off, and in his exile he can scarcely claim a right to criticise the conduct of churches or charge upon them the helplessness of an unemployed ministry. We believe that wherever a preacher is wholly given to the Lord's cause, and labors with conscientious diligence for the edification of the Church, he will so bind a church to him in affection and respect that they would as soon think of dissolving the church itself as of dissolving the relation subsisting between pastor and people. The Lord *does* make provision for his ministers, whatever apparent examples to the contrary may be offered.

A Christian minister should never go for counsel to a worldly man. The rich man in the congregation or the eminent lawyer, if he be not gifted with the spiritual discernment of a child of God, is not the man to give advice to a minister of Jesus Christ. Whatever may be the difficulties of a preacher of the Gospel, he degrades his office when he consults a worldly mind regarding its discharge. This appealing to a godless world for its support or its criticism is all too common. We thus let the hoofs of cattle in to tread the courts of the Lord. The affairs of Christ's Kingdom cannot be understood or appreciated by the men of the world, and if they meddle with them it is to defile them. It is a profanity to seek the approbation of an unsanctified judgment in the matters of Christ's Spiritual Church, and the preacher who does this forgets the indignant exclamation of Paul: "Do I seek to please men? For if I yet pleased men, I should not be the servant of Christ."

But with men of spiritual discernment his intercourse should be unrestrained, and the counsel of such he should prize. The officers of the church should never be men of straw, while the minister monopolizes the management. However wise he may be, he needs the wisdom of others to correct his errors, and in the multitude of counselors there is safety. The church's life is healthier the more it avails itself of its united wisdom, and the pastor's position is rather that of a moderator and president than that of an autocrat.

A wise pastor will not only have many counselors of the right sort; but will, on the same principle, endeavor to evoke all the talent of the church in active exercise for the general welfare. He will have a genius for finding something for every one to do—a class to teach, a poor family to visit, a sick-bed to watch beside, a straying member to restore in the spirit of meekness, a young man to advise, a sewing-circle to organize or attend, a prayer-meeting to establish in a destitute neighborhood, a desponding soul to encourage, or some lonely one to cheer with Christian attention. Indeed, it may be considered one of the high and holy arts of a pastor thus to make his church a hive of spiritual industry. His own duties will be made far more delightful and far more successful when he is the leader of such an active host. Among active workers carping criticism, petty jealousies, and spiritual restlessness have no place, and a minister who lives in, with, and for his people can always apply this panacea to ecclesiastical evils. Too often the preacher forgets to excite this co-operation, and thinks that the whole round of parish duties begins and ends with himself. There are many earnest souls that only need guidance to find a field of Christian labor, but who, through ignorance of the way, practice an enforced idleness. And there are others with talents purposely laid away in a napkin, who ought both to be stirred up to a sense of responsibility and to be offered the fitting opportunity.

The notion that a church is a collection of people and a preacher preaching to them is certainly very defective, and shows but a superficial acquaintance with the spiritual polity and principles of the church. The picture of a preacher preaching to the heathen is made to serve for the idea of a church. The sphere of the evangelist and that of the pastor are very different; and it is the latter with whom we have chiefly to deal in these lectures, as being "preacher" of our ordinary language. The pastor is an integral part of an organism. He is to fit into many portions and work in harmony with these. Isolated working on his part would indicate paralysis and disease of the organism, from which any abnormal growth might be expected to arise. The pastor is to teach, "'tis true"; but he is to teach teachers. He is to give instruction in activity. He is to lead an army against the enemy, and not go alone to the combat. He is so to consolidate his people, so to give them a united and consistent life, that their life will not depend on him. If he should be taken away, the church will lose *him*, but not itself. The church that is gathered simply as the following of one man is not in a sound condition. Only one side of its church-life is developed. The side of church activity is unsound. Whatever activity there is does not proceed from its own life, but from that of the pastor. The cultivation of this independent activity of the church, so far from separating pastor from people, always binds them together with the closest bonds. It is the pastor that does everything himself who fails to attach himself firmly to his flock. They feel they can let him go at any time without harming anything, for another will come and assume the burden. No joint-work has cemented the intimate affection of the two parties. It is, therefore, every way for a pastor's interest (if we use no higher motive) to stir up into exercise every gift that his people possess and make the church a full-charged battery of blessings to the neighborhood. I need not add that this fellowship in work brings out the most charming experiences of the Christian life and that it serves to relieve the ministry of one-half its burdens.

In bringing the people to this energetic condition, the preacher is to depend, under God, on his faithful expositions of duty and privilege from the Word of God. When the people understand that God's Word would make the minister not a proxy, but a guide, they will accommodate themselves to the new-found truth, and be found saying each to God, through the minister: "What wilt thou have me to do?" Then will appear the need of executive ability and practical wisdom rightly to answer this question and to be the Lord's steward in distributing the work.

The question of public services, in their number and character, has often arisen of late years. There has been a growing dissatisfaction with the stereotyped two services of a Sunday, and various expedients have been suggested as a substitute. I am sorry to see that in some quarters a single public service each Sabbath is advocated.

The Sabbath rests on the Fourth Commandment. Take away that foundation, and there is no Sabbath, except the vague and visionary one derived from tradition and physiology. Those "ten words" which God wrote with his own finger (whatever that may mean, it certainly is something supernatural) and ordered to be preserved as the central object of care in the innermost sanctuary could not have been for the Israelites as a nation, but as *the Church of God*. That Church is one down to the Judgment Day. These "ten words" are not to be abrogated, but maintained; not always to be shut up in an ark (*that* would do only when the Church was national and local), but hidden in the hearts of God's people. The Egypt or house of bondage from which the Church escaped is mentioned in those "ten words"—or, rather, in their preface—because the Church's history is one from then till now, and because also Egypt is represented in the inspired volume as the type of that worldly state out of which every renewed soul is delivered by divine grace. "The land which the Lord thy God shall give thee" is declared by the Apostle Paul, in the fact of its quotation by him, to have a far more extensive reference than to the Land of Canaan, which Israel should possess. So that all the arguments commonly used to relegate the Decalogue to the category of old and obsolete Jewish statutes are valueless. Now, we have the command touching the Sabbath occupying the very center of the sacred document and containing one-third of the matter of the whole. Is there no meaning in this? Are we to brush all this away with the broom of the "new criticism"? Let us adhere to the Word, and beware of false lights.

The Sabbath is a *stop-day*. The Hebrew word means "rest" in the sense of *ceasing*, not "rest" in the sense of "lying down at ease." The one word is שבת; the other is נוח. It is the day for stopping ordinary labor, for ceasing the earthly work, as God ceased his earthly work, according to a just analogy between things divine and human. Now, this *stop-day* suggests to the godly mind, as the proper antithesis of earthly work, *heavenly work*. The holy convocation is a conspicuous feature. The study of divine revelation is another. The two commingled probably formed from the beginning a large part of the Sabbath occupation. Our experience seems to teach that the more of this method of spending the Sabbath is adopted the better for the people, in keeping them from a vain, wandering abuse of the holy time. And yet we cannot ignore the manifest dislike to the old arrangement in our churches, which dislike is witnessed by the scant attendance upon the second service of the Lord's Day. My own belief is that the dissatisfaction is created by two causes. First, a generally diffused doubt as regards the obligation of the Sabbath, a doubt that has been strengthened by many ministers, who have confounded the Sabbath with the Jewish ritual; and, secondly, the baldness and monotony of our public services. With regard to the former doctrinal point, I will not here say anything further, except to call the attention of my brethren who are making light of the Sabbath to the fact that the godly men and women of Europe are making great efforts to recover their lost Sabbath, and that a day of rest from labor, in order to cultivate knowledge and life Godward, is in perfect harmony with all the principles of the divine government. The Church, we should reason *a priori*, must have its day of assembly.

As to the second point, there seems room for a reformation. There are two parts of public service—to wit, worship and instruction. In each department we are at fault. The worship in most of the non-prelatical churches is vocal only in the preacher, except in the hymns; and even these are stolen away from the people in many cases by four living creatures, who, instead of leading, monopolize the heavenly song. The hymns should certainly be secured for the congregation, even at the sacrifice of a nightingale *soprano*. The worship should be expressed by all, as far as its character will permit general expression. Neither preacher nor choir is commissioned to worship *for* a congregation, and silent worship is greatly benefited by being interwoven with audible worship, in arousing and enlivening the worshiper. But not only can we profitably secure the hymns for the people; but there is no reason why the grand psalms of David may not be responsively read by preacher and people, in the very manner that some of them were evidently designed to be used, and if we add the joint voicing of the Lord's Prayer by preacher and people, and the "Amen" responses of the congregation, we shall have refreshing elements of worship in our services that will relieve them of their present heavy character. In the other part of service, instruction, there is again a monotony hard to bear. On two occasions in the same day the preacher gives his people a set discourse. They have the same general type, are run in the same mold, and yet have no connection in specific subject. The general style grows tedious and the difference in subject confuses. If the second sermon were illustrative of the former, the case would be better; but even better than that would be the total change in the general style of the preacher's part in the second service. He has given a sermon, a set discourse, in the morning. Let that suffice. And now, when the people come together for the second service of the Lord's Day, let the preacher expound the Scriptures carefully in course and in a familiar way, with map and blackboard, showing the people practically how to study and search the Scriptures and giving them a renewed relish for this most important duty.

By this variety in the services they will prove attractive, and that from no false or worldly lure, and the two convocations of the Lord's Day (we believe) may be successfully sustained.

My dear young brethren: In the seven lectures I have had the honor to address to you I have put before you in a very plain way the points of character and conduct that, to my observation, have appeared most important in one set apart by the Lord Jesus to bear the standard of his saving truth among men. In concluding the course, let me express to you my hearty congratulations that God has led you to this highest plane of human life and privilege; that, denying all the stronger and lower tendencies of your nature to the acquisition of wealth and carnal ease, you are seeking to spend your earthly life in glorifying God through the service of his Gospel, and that you look for rewards that have no meaning nor measure to the world.

Be strong and of a good courage. Keep your life in that spiritual sphere where your hopes and encouragements will be ever before your eyes, and where, consequently, weariness and despondency will be never known. Walk closely with God, so that the guidance and protection of his holy arm may be ever felt. Avoid and despise the maxims and methods of the world, while you fill your soul with the principles and power of the Sacred Word. And then, when the short campaign for Christ's truth is over, and you are summoned to the triumph and the home eternal, you will enter the heavenly gates neither unknown nor alone, your way heralded by those angelic hosts who have been your unseen helpers through your earthly labors, and your train composed of those ransomed souls who received from your lips the message that enfranchised them.

Biblical Research.

THE HIGHTS OF MOAB.

An article in the last volume of McClintock and Strong's "Cyclopædia" treats of Mount Pisgah.

From the definition of the word it is allowed that Pisgah may mean "an isolated hill or peak."; but when the hill is sought for, the ground is taken that Pisgah must have been equivalent to Abarim as a range or group of mountains. The extremely natural view of those who hold from the statements of the Bible that Pisgah was a particular summit of Nebo, one of the hights in the Abarim range, is, strangely, rejected, without the slightest ground, other than personal decision by the writer of the article. If Pisgah may mean an isolated peak or hill, it may mean so as Pisgah, a proper name and portion of the Nebo Mountain, just as clearly and truly as Nebo may have been a single portion or peak in the Abarim range.

A sweeping statement is made that the Septuagint does not treat Pisgah as a proper name, which by most readers would be accepted without examination and allowed as a fact; whereas the head of the same article quietly cites the LXX, rendering Pisgah by Phasga four times out of seven, as a perfect proper name.

We read, too, in one place that "no traces of the name Pisgah have been met with in later times on the east of the Jordan," and in another that Professor Paine has attempted "to trace the name Pisgah in the modern *Sidghah*," and that "Dr. Porter is inclined to regard *Sidghah* as a relic of the name Pisgah." A broad statement in opposition to a view not adopted is thus nullified by an admission to the contrary.

Five years ago a Society for the Exploration of Eastern Palestine sent out an expedition of research. The archæologist of that expedition at once reported on the matter of Nebo and Pisgah, and, among other things, sent back word that the description of the view from Mount Nebo given some years before by Tristram was utterly untrue in many things

and exaggerated in all, supplying at the same time a minute and careful account of what that view did embrace. Yet now of what avail this Society's research? For still Dr. Tristram's false description is quoted anew, including the incorrect assertion "*there* was 'the sea, the utmost sea,'" together with other physical total impossibilities of Tabor and both the Hermons.

The topographical illustrations given are scarcely more than caricatures. The range of Nebo is really an east-and-west ridge, descending from a swell in the *Belka* plateau westward down the slope of the Jordan Valley; but here, on the "Map of Mount Pisgah," it is travestied as two north-and-south chains, three miles in length, inscribed respectively *Shefa Neba'* and *Jebel Neba'*, subtended by a much shorter transverse one, styled *Jebel Sidghah*. By this extension *Shefa Neba'*, really not more than half a mile broad, is carried northward away past one of the headwaters of *Wady Heshân*, which, called *Wady es-Sowdnieh*, is actually run a mile or so to the east of the northern end of this *Shefa Neba'*. And the text reads: "The sole considerable valley answering to this description is *Wady es-Sowdnieh*, which is the southern head-branch of *Wady Heshân* and intersects the plain up to the very crest (*Shefa*) of Nebo." Whereas, in point of fact, the entire headwaters and widely spreading branches of *Wady Mûsâ* lie between the sources of *Wady Heshân* and *Shefa Neba'*; and, in going from *Heshân*, the ruined site, to the ruins on the hights and range the next on the north of *Ayûn Mûsâ* and of the Nebo range, one passes quite around—that is to say, to the south of the end or, rather, utmost beginning of *Wady es-Sowdnieh*. The two things are fully two miles apart; and yet they are thus brought together by an observer, as if to sustain the view that the Israelites descended to the Jordan Valley by way of *Wady Heshân*, the Bible setting forth that the encampment left was on the mountains of Abarim and particularly on the top of Pisgah. By a similar extension of *Jebel Neba*, really not more than a quarter of a mile broad on top, its northern end is carried to the east of *Ayûn Mûsâ*; whereas, in point of fact, *Jebul Neba* lies strictly and quite to the south of *Ayûn Mûsâ*.

The writer indulges the misconception that the word *rôsh*, or *top* of the Pisgah, discountenances a location on a peak of a ridge lower than the summit. It has been demonstrated in these columns that the term *rôsh* in other cases was applied to a spur lower than the summit of a mountain, and that the phrase "which looketh toward Jeshimon" indicates such a spur in the matter of Pisgah. This last name, "Jeshimon," is interpreted to be "the Ghor or Jordan Valley." Such an interpretation will not suit at all other instances of Jeshimon. In the very next column the author explains it as "*the desert*" [of Judah]. Nor is Dr. Strong altogether impartial in objecting to Professor Paine's site for "the field of Zophim," that it affords no good prospect of the plains of Moab eastward. The fact is that none of the hights in the Nebo range do so.

Fine Arts.

THE Berlin National Museum has just been enriched by what is declared to be the largest modern group of sculpture extant. The artist is Professor Gustav Müller, of Coburg, a sculptor long resident at Rome, and he has been engaged upon this work for eleven years. It is (the *Academy* states) a Prometheus group, representing the bound Titan at the moment when the eagle first pierces his body with its claws, while two Oceanides—beautiful nude female figures—endeavor to loosen his chains. The one tries to ward off the bird; the other sinks down, overcome with horror. The whole group is modeled out of one block of the finest and purest Carrara marble, weighing three hundred pounds.

....An interesting discovery of Roman jewelry and ornaments of the third century has been made at Monte Carlo. The articles consist of golden bracelets, some resembling certain modern forms called *porte bonheur*, others stamped with heads in relief; jet bracelets bound in rough gold, an oval bracelet with a gold clasp, a diadem in beaten gold, with heads in relief; an unbroken medallion in gold, eight Roman medals in very rare gold, and a bust of the Emperor Gallienus in gold *repoussé*. The bracelets of peculiar form are supposed to have been decorations and rewards which belonged to a military tribune in the Roman legions.

....A school for workers in metal and wood is in course of establishment, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, at 16th Street and West Union Square. A sum of money sufficient to start the enterprise has been contributed and classes will soon be opened. The purpose of the school is stated to be to teach to artisans in wood and in metal the art of designing, and to illustrate the teaching by the exhibition of examples of fine workmanship from the Metropolitan Museum, as has long been done with French artisans, who now lead the world in this department.

....A magnificent edition of the complete works of Rembrandt, the preparation for which has been already going on for four years, is announced for publication in Paris early in this year. All of the engraved works of the great Dutch master, consisting altogether of 365 plates, will be produced in it in *fac-simile* by the most approved new processes. A description of and commentary on each plate will be supplied by Mr. Charles Blanc; also a *catalogue raisonnée*, and a chronological table, exhibiting the editor's view of the order of the works.

....An alphabetical index of the exhibitors who have contributed to the galleries of three of the leading English art societies since 1760 is to be published by a London publishing house. It will give the names in full, when they are known, with references to dates and the numbers of the pictures, as indicated by the catalogues of the exhibitions.

....Designs by sixty-five artists sent in for the competition for the great civic monument commemorative of the defense of Paris are now on exhibition at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in that city. The successful artist is M. Barrias, who has received the offered prize and a commission to execute his work in bronze.

....Edward William Cook, R. A., F. R. S., an eminent English painter, is dead. He etched fifty plates of "Shipping and Craft," engraved twelve plates of the Old and New London Bridges, painted coast and marine pictures of Holland and Italy, Arctic scenes, and scenes in Spain and Morocco.

....Gustave Doré is engaged in illustrating Shakespeare. He has already made a number of drawings, large and small, of various scenes, and has in particular adapted some of the sketches which he made last year, during his tour in Scotland, for his illustrations to Macbeth.

....Mr. Elihu Vedder, who made his mark among us several years ago as a young artist of strong originality, is coming home, after a residence in Rome, bringing with him several of his pictures, which will be exhibited.

....A short course of lectures on the History of Art is to be delivered at Princeton College, during the winter, by Dr. W. C. Prime.

Personalities.

A PLEASANT story of Ralph Waldo Emerson runs to the effect that, when Mr. Emerson was traveling in Egypt, with his daughter, they met an Englishman who did all in his power to make it pleasant for them, and, when the time came for their separation, said: "You may wonder, sir, at my having overstepped my usual reserve so far as to become so intimate with you; but it is for the sake of a countryman of yours, one bearing the same name—Emerson—Ralph Waldo Emerson. He has done me much good and I hope some time to cross the ocean to meet him." And Mr. Emerson never told him it was he himself whom he sought.

....Mr. John T. Hoffmann has been taking notes of the French Chamber of Deputies, and expresses his opinion to the effect that M. Gambetta is an admirable and most dignified presiding officer, but he does not believe that even greater men in the art of presiding could keep the Chamber in order. "They laugh," he says, "they jeer, they clap, they cheer and sneer, and interrupt in every possible way. . . . It was, taken all in all, a poor exhibition of intellectual and oratorical power; but to me it was interesting, for it gave me a chance to see and study some of the 'great men' we read so much about."

....Prof. Nordenskiöld (phonetically Nordenshult) the Arctic explorer, made his first scientific expedition to the Ural Mountains. He has made four expeditions to Spitzbergen, one to Greenland, two up the Yenesei River, and carried an iron steamer in 1868 to the highest point ever reached in the Eastern Hemisphere. He visited the United States in 1876 and received marked attention from geographers. He is a member of the lower Swedish nobility, once represented Stockholm in the upper house of the Diet, and generally sides with the liberal party.

....Readers of Miss Alcott's fresh and wholesome stories will feel that they have lost a friend in the death of May Alcott Nieriker, daughter of A. Bronson Alcott and sister of Louisa M. Alcott, the youngest of the four "Little Women." She had given her attention to painting, and, having gone abroad to pursue her studies in art, was married and made her home in Paris. She last season published a book with Roberts Brothers, Boston, entitled "Studying Art Abroad."

....Gen. Mahone, the new United States senator from Virginia, was a soldier on the rebel side in the late war, and, after the blowing up of the fort before Petersburg, led the way into the crater to redeem the rebel line. He never wore a sword while in command, always forgot his pistol, and went into action with nothing in his hands or in his pockets, wearing generally a loose blouse of gray flannel, which his soldiers called his "fighting jacket."

....Mr. James Buell, president of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank and United States Life Insurance Company, gave a very handsome reception to a large company of his and Mrs. Buell's friends, at their new residence, in this city, near Central Park, on Thursday evening last, at which many of the leading citizens of New York and friends from other places were present. It was altogether a pleasant and most enjoyable occasion.

....A monument was recently put over the grave of the mother of Abraham Lincoln, in Spencer County, Ind.; but the grave of his father, Thomas Lincoln, near Matoon, Ill., is still unmarked, save by a small heap of stones. Abraham Lincoln paid the grave a visit when he was on his way to Washington to be inaugurated, and left $50 for a headstone; but the money has disappeared and the headstone has not been set up.

....Senator G. F. Hoar has bought the land at Princeton, Mass., on which John Hoar, an ancestor, once redeemed a captive, Mrs. Rowlandson, from the Indians. A bowlder called "Redemption Rock" lies upon this land, and upon this bowlder a suitable inscription has been cut.

....Queen Victoria is to have a writing-table with ingenious conveniences attached, made of the timbers of the English Arctic ship "Resolute," which was saved by a United States vessel and restored to the British Government, to be presented to the President of the United States.

....The Pope writes a fine, clear, black hand, forming every letter distinctly, and signing himself "Leo P. P. XIII."

Science.

AN important article on the habits, structure, and mode of development of the Lancelet (*Amphioxus Americanus*), by Mr. H. J. Rice, is being published in the *American Naturalist*. This creature is well nigh cosmopolitan in its distribution, as it inhabits the shores of the Mediterranean and extends northward to Southern Norway, while it occurs in the East Indies and South America, and on our coast extends from Florida to the mouth of Chesapeake Bay and may possibly be found as far north as Cape Cod. Originally described as a mollusk, it was first referred to the vertebrates by an Italian zoölogist, Costa, in 1834. The early stages of this lowest of vertebrates—so low as to be by some regarded as a worm—have been studied by Konalevsky. Fresh information is afforded by Mr. Rice (who secured the eggs and very young specimens by surface dredging with small hand-nets of bolting cloth at Fort Wool. The fully grown Amphioxus which were dredged by Mr. Rice, though we have dug them out of the sand at low-water-mark at Beaufort, North Carolina) when placed in the water, swam about "very rapidly, with the same graceful, undulating motion which has been noticed as characteristic of the young, but with much greater vigor and elasticity." Finally they stop and sink down upon the sand at the bottom and bury themselves, belly upward, the mouth-opening exposed at the surface, with a net-work of crossing tentacles, and all the while busily engaged in drawing its food from the water above. Mr. Rice describes the so-called skeleton, which is semi-cartilaginous; the vertebral column, represented by a rudimentary semi-cartilaginous rod, called the notochord; also the digestive tract; and the description of the mode of swallowing and disposition of the food, which consists of microscopic plants and animals, is full and entertaining. The second paper will treat of the nervous system and the mode of development of this singular link between the invertebrates (worms) and vertebrates.

....The Naval Observatory has issued, as an appendix to their annual volume, a thorough discussion of the telescopic observations of the transit of Mercury which occurred May 6th, 1878. The observations of 109 different observers, stationed all the way from Waltham, Mass., to Honolulu, are given and compared with computation. Leverrier's tables were found very nearly correct, the planet being only 17½ seconds ahead of time. The duration of the transit was about 24 seconds too short. This may be accounted for either by supposing that the assumed semi-diameter of the sun is some half a second of arc too large or that the planet was about that amount north of its predicted place. The observed intervals between the first and second contacts and between the third and fourth were about 8 seconds less than computed, indicating that the tabular diameter of the planet needs to be diminished about 1-24th part, making it 11".5 on the day of observations, a result fairly in accord with the mean of the micrometer measures made by six different observers, which range all the way from 11".92 to 11".00—a range larger than would naturally have been expected.

....Professor Langley announces, as the result of a new and careful series of observations with the thermopile, made during the past season, that there certainly is no appreciable difference in the amount of heat emitted by the northern and southern hemispheres of the sun. This is in contradiction of certain Italian observers, who have recently reaffirmed Secchi's old result, that there is such a difference and that it is of a very notable amount. Former observations of Langley's had contradicted Secchi's conclusion; hence the controversy. There can be no question that our American astronomer is in the right.

....Professor Allman, president of the Linnæan Society, has recently recorded an instance where *Pinguicula grandiflora* was transported to a new locality by the agency of birds, which are fond of feeding on its bud-like roots. That seeds are distributed in this way is well known; but instances are rare where the whole plant, when in its bud-like condition, has been distributed in this way. As the plant has no fruit attractive to birds, Professor Allman thinks the botanist who finds Pinguicula in some new locality, where it had not been known before, might not suspect ornithological agency in the matter, and so places the note on record.

School and College.

....The fiftieth anniversary of Lane Seminary was celebrated December 18th, with the dedication of the new hall and the inauguration of the Rev. James Eells, D.D., as professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology. The new building is of blue limestone, cheerful and graceful in appearance, and cost about $20,000, half of which was contributed by Mr. Reserved Smith, of Dayton. The address of dedication was delivered by the Rev. J. P. E. Kumler, D.D., of Cincinnati. The inaugural charge to the new professor was delivered by Dr. Monfort, of Cincinnati. Dr. Eells delivered an inaugural address on "Skill as an Element of the Minister's Success." The Rev. G. M. Maxwell, D.D., read a paper on the early history of the Seminary, beginning in 1819, when the members of the Kemper family gave eight acres of land for a manual-labor school. In 1828 a firm of merchants in New Orleans offered assistance to the Baptists for the education of "pious but indigent young men." They declined the offer, and it was made to the Presbyterians, who accepted it In 1829 the students were required to labor three hours daily, and in 1832 the teachers were required to labor "as regularly as possible and, when practicable, daily." In 1833 the students asked to have coffee served them in the boarding-house, and were denied; and in 1834 they were notified that forming a marriage connection would be a sufficient ground for dismission from the Seminary. Dr. Morris, in a paper on the Alumni, stated that the whole number who had attended the Seminary for one year and over was 603, and that 400 had graduated, and that 43 Lane students had gone to foreign missions, 16 of whom had died and 17 of whom were still in foreign fields. Dr. Jonathan Edwards, of Danville, Ky., Dr. Day, of Yale, Presidents Tuttle, Cutter, and Andrews made addresses, which were full of interesting personal reminiscences.

....The fire at Carlton College destroyed Willis Hall, the main college building, containing the laboratory, chapel, library, museum, all the recitation rooms, and the rooms of the male students. The observatory and ladies' hall were not burned. Most of the chemical and philosophical apparatus was saved, though somewhat damaged, and some valuable portions of the library were removed, including most of the Bryant collection. The cabinets were almost totally destroyed. The burnt building cost $28,000 and was insured for $12,000. Convenient arrangements have been made for class-rooms and for the accommodation of the students, and the college work will go on as usual. The faculty hope that before the opening of another year the friends of the College may enable them to restore the lost building.

....The woman students at the University of

Cambridge are winning distinction. One has attained the honor of having reached a first-class standard in the Moral Sciences Tripos examination and two have obtained certificates of having reached a first-class standard in the History Tripos examinations, in which this year no man was placed in the first class. These three were all of Newnham Hall. There are several students at Girton going in for the Mathematical Tripos examination, one of whom is expected, by those who have taught and examined her, to be high among the wranglers.

....Beloit College has sixty-four students in the college departments: 16 seniors, 12 juniors, 15 sophomores, 21 freshmen, and 94 in the preparatory schools. The library contains nearly ten thousand volumes. The income of nearly $9,000 is available in aid of students who have the ministry in view.

Missions.

THE history of the Swedish Mission in Abyssinia has been a history of disasters, the most recent of which is the breaking up of one of the two stations occupied by the mission and the expulsion of the missionaries. The mission was begun by the Fosterland Stiftelsen, of Stockholm, which was organized, in 1854, as a sort of tract society, developing into a home mission agency, and beginning in 1862 foreign missionary work. Three years later it sent out its first missionaries to Africa, Messrs. Lange, Kjellberg, and Carlsson, who intended to settle among the Galla tribes. The missionaries landed at Massua, in Northern Abyssinia, on the Red Sea, and, finding that the Gallas were so far from the coast, they settled in Abyssinia, at Tendar and M'Kullo. In 1867 Messrs. Hedin, Englund, and Lager arrived in the field, and were joined in the following year by Mr. Elfblad, a physician, and Mr. Linholm. Subsequently Mr. Lundahl, Mr. Berglund, Mr. Hendonstrom, Mlle. Von Platen (a lady of noble rank), with colporteurs and some colonists, arrived in Abyssinia. Mr. Lange returned in 1867. Mr. Kjellberg and Dr. Elfblad were murdered by a savage tribe in 1868, and Messrs. Carlsson, Hedin, and Berglund died of fever. In 1869 the missionaries were driven from their stations by Mohammedans. They had succeeded in gaining the respect and confidence of the natives, the Kanama, who attended their preaching and sent their children to the schools, when the Egyptians came upon them, drove them off, and destroyed the mission property. The missionaries fled to Massua, some dying on the way, and opened a school there, and began work at Eilet also. Subsequently stations were established at Geleb and Zassega. In 1876 Mr. Lager and two native ministers were killed in a revolution, and the missionaries remaining fled into Mensa. News now comes that the missionaries, consisting of five males and three females, have been driven from their station at Geleb, in Mensa, and are gathered together at their other station at M'Kullo. Two converted priests have been severely flogged and imprisoned in a monastery, where they are compelled to offer prayers to the Virgin and the saints. Mr. Hendonstrom writes, under date of October 23d, 1879, an account of the expulsion from the Province of Mensa, from which, it appears, that Ras Allola, the governor, compelled Mr. Hendonstrom and his colleagues to leave Mensa, because of his refusal to betray the hiding-place of some converted priests. Scarcely had the missionaries left Geleb, when the populace attacked the mission-station and plundered it, forgetting how generously they had been helped the preceding summer by the missionaries, when they were perishing of famine. At M'Kullo the missionaries retain under their care 150 children and await opportunity to return to Geleb.

....The Methodist missionaries in Bulgaria are laboring under great difficulties and discouragements. The mission has been from the first an unfruitful one. It was begun in 1857, under circumstances of hopefulness; but no great success was obtained at any time in the twenty-two years of its existence. People were found who were willing to hear, and the missionaries gained at one time considerable influence; but it would seem from recent accounts that the difficulty of getting hearers of the Gospel is greater than ever before. The Rev. E. Lounsbury writes that he preached in Loftcha to a congregation of only seven persons, on a recent visit. Mr. Elieff has one or two hearers occasionally in Sevlievo, and reaches a few persons by books and conversation at the coffee-houses. Mr. Economoff, who has been in Gabrova since last spring, could not hire a house in the first two months and every effort was made to rid the city of his presence. He has held no services, because he can get no hearers; but he is hoping that he may soon win some friends and establish public worship. Mr. Lounsbury says: "Tirnova is not as vigorous in its religious fanaticism [as Gabrova], but has an abundant supply of indifference toward vital godliness, together with a spiritual death and political craze to keep nearly all its people from hearing the Word of Life through Brother Thornoff. He is working and intends to work, by every honorable means possible, to secure a hearing. Sometimes he goes out about an hour before preaching and invites those in the coffee-house to come and hear. At other times he goes into the street in front of his house, and invites those passing to come in and hear God's truth. Sometimes he succeeds in getting one or more; at other times none come. He has seven or eight regular hearers." According to the report for 1879, there were 51 communicants connected with the mission.

....With singular patience and devotion, the Moravian missionaries have been working at Kyelang, in the Province of Lahoul, India, and waiting for an opportunity to enter Chinese Tibet. There has not been much encouragement for the missionaries, though their labors have not been wholly without results. Two small congregations have been gathered, one at Kyelang and the other at Poo, in the Province of Kunawur. Starting from Kyelang, as a center, the missionaries during the last decade have made seven long journeys, preaching and distributing reading-matter in the Tibetan language. They always visit the Buddhist convents and leave books and tracts, which they are sure will be preserved, because of the respect with which Buddhists treat all writings. There is no open hostility to the missionaries, save from the Mohammedans; but the Buddhists are difficult of access in the provinces of Lahoul and Kunawur because of the system of caste which they have. In the past ten years nine persons have been baptized, of whom six were natives of Ladak, in Kashmir. Among these converts was a Lama, a native of Lhassa, of high rank. Several attempts have been made to enter Chinese Tibet; but the officials always turn the missionaries back. Permission has also earnestly been sought for the opening of a station in Ladak; but it has not yet been granted.

....The December number of *The Missionary Record* of the Church of Scotland contains an account of the baptism of a Bhramin at Calcutta, which is full of interest. Bisheswar Roy is about thirty-eight years of age. He was sent to the Church of Scotland's Institution at Calcutta when a boy, and subsequently to that of the Free Church. In the latter he received spiritual instruction from Drs. Duff and Ewart. He heard unwillingly, however, and would absent himself, sometimes for a week or so, to avoid hearing about the Scriptures. For this reason Dr. Duff pointed to him one day in the class, and said: "Our cycle has at last appeared in its periodical motion." About nine years ago, some years after he had left the school, he became alarmed for himself, upon the thought of death. Circumstances threw him in the way of the Brahmo Somaj, whose religious system he carefully examined. He could not find that the Brahmos had any knowledge of the state of the soul after death. Mr. Sen admitted to him that he was collecting principles of morality from all religions and creating a new faith for India. Mr. Roy thereupon turned his attention to Christianity, and after four years of instruction decided, finally, at the cost of separation from a beloved wife and four children, to make a profession of Christianity.

....A missionary of the Scottish United Presbyterian Mission in Calabar writes that one of the converts, a woman, is so anxious to keep the Sabbath regularly that she has provided herself with a board with seven holes and a peg tied to a string. The peg is shifted every day. Whenever it is in the first hole, she knows that Sunday has come. He says the heathen, whom he addressed in a recent tour strenuously objected to the fourth and seventh commandments and declared that it was impossible to keep them. On asking very minutely about a lake, he was answered: "Why find fault with the lake? It is just as God made it." What the people seemed most anxious for was a good "dash" or present.

....The American Board spends 94 per cent. of its receipts directly on the various missions under its control. Out of every $100 some $37 goes to the four missions in Turkey, $16.50 to the two missions in India, $12 to China, $10.25 to Japan, $3.50 to Ceylon, $3.25 to South Africa, $3 to Micronesia, $2.50 to the North American Indian Mission, $2.50 to Austria, $1.25 to Spain, $1.25 to Mexico, and $1 to the Sandwich Islands.

....The annual report of the American Board contains, besides the full survey of the various missions, the statistical summary, the list of missionaries, and the proceedings of the annual meeting, the very valuable address of Dr. Means on the proposed Central African Mission, and Dr. Clark's excellent paper on the progress of missions in Japan.

The Sunday-school.

LESSON FOR JANUARY 25th.

THE TEMPTATION OF JESUS.—MATT. IV, 1—11.

NOTES.—"*Then.*"—After being baptized. ——"*Into the wilderness.*"—The precise spot to which Jesus was led up out of the low Jordan valley is not known. It is said by tradition to be a high hill near Jericho, called Quarantania.——"*Had fasted forty days.*"—The language does not necessarily imply that he neither ate nor drank anything whatever; but implies abstention from regular food. The time was doubtless employed in meditation and prayer.——"*Man shall not live,*" *etc.*—Taken from Deut. viii, 3.——"*Into the holy city.*"—Jerusalem.——"*A pinnacle.*"—Better, *the* pinnacle, or "little wing." What part of the temple is not well known; probably one of the wings that overlooked the great precipice into the valley of Hermon, on the edge of which the temple was built.——"*Cast thyself down.*"—The point of the temptation seems to be to try to persuade Jesus to make this great exhibition to the people of his miraculous power in testimony of his mission. The Devil quotes Scripture, because Jesus had just used it to refute him.——"*He shall give his angels,*" *etc.*" (Ps. xci, 11, 12).—"*Thou shalt not tempt,*" *etc.* (Deut. vi, 16).—To cast himself down over that precipice would not be trusting God, but tempting him.——"*An exceeding high mountain.*"—Tradition says it was Quarantania.——"*Sheweth him all the kingdoms,*" *etc.*—Of course, this was physically impossible. The passage means, in some mental way Christ was made to conceive clearly all the glory of earthly kingdoms.——"*If thou wilt fall down and worship me.*"—Satan could hardly have offered these to Jesus as the price of worship, such as would be offered to an idol; but tokens of respect.——"*Get thee hence, Satan.*"—Satan's character seems by this time to have become evident to Jesus.—— "*Thou shalt worship the Lord*" (Deut. vi, 13).—The passage, as often, is very loosely quoted.——"*Angels came.*"—To bring him food, as they brought food to Elijah at the beginning of his fasting journey of forty days to Horeb.

Instruction.—Even Jesus was tempted. It will not do for any man to imagine that he is so perfect that Satan cannot assail him. No victory over sin will make us as holy as Jesus when Satan made this serious attack upon him.

Jesus's temptation came when he had retired after the wonderful attestation from Heaven of his acceptance as God's beloved Son. He was then tempted from the side of assuming too much. We need after success, when we have been praised, to be especially on our guard. If a child has been successful in school, and has got prizes or honors for diligence, he is likely to be vain, conceited, and thus yield to the natural temptation.

We must be especially careful not to yield to temptation under physical weakness. It was when Jesus had been long fasting, when he was weary and faint, that Satan came to him. Some people are good enough when well-fed and healthy; but they become hasty and snappish and peevish when tired out or sick. We often say of a person: Don't mind what he says; for he is not well. It is better to be so careful when sick that people will not need to make that excuse for us. Sickness and suffering bring out the selfish traits in some people. Jesus was thoughtful of others even on the cross.

Retirement for meditation, fasting, and prayer has the endorsement of our Saviour's example.

Bread is good, but food for the soul is better. God's Word of truth is the most important nutriment and wealth we can get. The man who feeds only his body may grow coarse, brutal, selfish, a burden to the earth that endures him. The man who feeds most on God's Word is kindly, tender, benevolent, and makes the very earth smile by his looking upon it.

If Jesus had consented to make a spectacle of himself by plunging down from the pinnacle of the temple, and startling everybody by not being injured by the fall, he would have sinned. It would have been incurring imminent danger for no good purpose, only for display. Ministers sometimes attract attention to themselves just to be talked about, and by their oddities get people to come and see them. But that is just what Satan tempted Jesus to do.

"Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." Remember that. Make it your rule of life. Will you serve God and God only, determined to help his cause, to honor his name, to do his will ever and always?

No wonder the Devil left Jesus. When one meets Satan with the Bible, as he did, Satan withdraws. If, when tempted, you go to God's Word, and try to do just as God would have you do, then you will get the victory.

Ministerial Register.

BAPTIST.

BALCOM, BENJAMIN F., died, Dec. 20th, at Corning, N. Y., aged 69.

BALCOM, GEORGE, died, Dec. 20th, at Cawker City, Kan., aged 56.

BASTIAN, A. S., ord. at Milford, Del.

BOARDMAN, B. G., Waverly, N. Y., resigns.

DAVIS, THOMAS, Toms River, N. J., resigns.

FROST, A. J., becomes pastor of First ch., Sacramento, Cal.

GLEASON, THEODORE C., accepts call to East Jaffrey, N. H.

GURR, C. G., removes from East Marion to Hastings, N. Y.

HAYDEN, L., D.D., inst. at Dunbarton, N. H.

KINCAID, W. J. M., Rondout, called to Central ch., Syracuse, N. Y.

KNAP, SAMUEL J., resigns pastorate Stanton-st. ch., New York City.

McMICHAEL, R. F., supplies Passaic, N. J., three months.

RICH, J. A., settles at Maine, N. Y.

SAGE, J. W., Lewisburg, Mo., resigns.

VREACH, E., died recently at Clayton, Ill., aged 86.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BLODGETT, CONSTANTINE, D.D., died recently at Pawtucket, R. I.

BUTLER, G. S., closed his labors at North Troy, Vt.

BUTLER, G. S., accepts call to Derby Center, Vt.

DAY, R. C., Lisbon, called to De Kalb, N. Y.

EATON, J. F. Madrid, N. Y., ord. Dec. 30th.

FOSS, GEO. A., Pawlet, Vt., called to Lewis, N. Y.

GROVER, G. W., Pilgrim ch., Nashua, N. H., inst. Dec. 31st.

HOWARD, R. B., asso. ed. *The Advance*, East Orange, N. J., called to Rockport, Mass.

IDE, JACOB, D.D., died recently, at West Medway, Mass., aged 95.

INGERSOLL, E. P., D.D., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Ref. Church), accepts call to Old South ch., Worcester, Mass.

LEE, T. J., First ch., Winsted, Conn., inst. Dec. 30th.

MELVILLE, CHARLES T., South Westerly, R. I., ord. as evangelist, Jan. 4th.

NICHOLS, N. R., Barnet, Vt., resigns.

OXNARD, F., Sandwich, Mass., resigns.

PRINCE, N. A., Thompsonville, Conn., accepts call to Auburn, Mass.

ROWLEY, CHAS. HENRY, Norwood, N. Y., accepts call to Westford, Mass.

STONE, E. P., Center Harbor, invited to supply six mos. at Colebrook, N. H.

SULLIVAN, A. J., Hebron, called to Greenville, Norwich, Conn.

TERRETT, W. R., Saratoga, N. Y., called to Dalton, Mass.

TOMLINSON, J. A., East Haven, accepts call to West Brook, Conn.

TROWBRIDGE, J. P., Standish, Me., called to Winchester, Conn.

WILD, E. P., closed his labors at Derby, Vt., Dec. 28th.

LUTHERAN.

BEDENBAUGH, LEVI, died at Senoia, Ga., recently.

BELFOUR, E., Chicago, Ill., accepts call to Pittsburgh, Penn.

BURRELL, LUTHER A., Brooklyn, N. Y., declines call to Cincinnati, O.

HARTMAN, J. F., Kimberton, Penn., accepts call to Ghent, N. Y.

LENHART, E., inst. at Manchester, Penn.

SMELTZER, J. P., settles at Walhalla, S. C.

WISEHAUPT, L., removes from Cookport, Penn., to Chillicothe, Mo.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BISHOP, ALBERT C., supplies Unadilla, N. Y.

BLAYNEY, J. McCLUSKY, D.D., First ch., Albany, resigns.

BURROUGHS, G. S., Slatington, Penn., called to Cong. ch., Fairfield, Conn.

BUSHNELL, ALBERT, D.D., died at Sierra Leone, Africa, Dec. 2d.

CLOKEY, A. W., Troy, O., resigns.

COLMERY, W. W., inst. at Osborn, O.

GUILD, GEORGE E., ord. at Providence, Penn.

REASOR, J. G., D.D., Carlinsville, Ill., called to Westminster ch., St. Louis, Mo.

SACKETT, H. A., died recently at Crawford, N. J.

SCHENCK, J. V. W., Trenton, N. J., dismissed.

SCOTT, WILLARD, settled at West Farms, N. Y.

STRONG, A. K., Clyde, N. Y., accepts call to Hoboken, N. J.

WHALLEN, S. S., inst. at Lick Run, Penn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BALLAGH, W. H., accepts call to Ref. ch., Asbury Park, N. J.

BROWN, S. P., ord. and inst. over Ref. ch. at Marietta, Penn.

HAVEN, GILBERT, D.D., Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Ch., died at Malden, Mass., Jan. 3d, aged 58.

MABRY, J. W., called to Reformed ch., Minersville, Penn.

McALLISTER, W., of New York East Methodist Conference, died recently.

TITZEL, JOHN M., accepts call to Ref. ch., Irwin, Penn.

VAN NESTE, GEORGE J., inst. over Reformed (Dutch) ch. at Kiskatom, N. Y.

YEAGER, G. F. I., of Reformed (German) Ch., died recently, at Hamburg, Penn.

Pebbles.

EDISON must be light-headed.

....Stuck up: people at a candy-pull.

....Fences do not walk, but they, nevertheless, have a swinging gate.

....The monotony of many a man's life is due to the fact that he has no "change."

....The boy who was kept after school for bad orthography said he was spell-bound.

....There is now and then a thing which the more it is cut the longer it grows. A ditch, for example.

...."Foregoes" was the word given out at a written spelling exercise, recently; and one little boy handed in "Go, go, go, go."

...."Never let a cold run," says a cough-medicine advertisement. This is bad advice. Always let a cold run. Let it run so fast that you can't catch it.

....A Baltimore doctor says that a whole mince-pie eaten at bedtime will not harm the most delicate system. It is dreaming of falling down a coal-mine that upsets one's nerves.

...."Money does everything for a man," said an old gentleman, pompously. "Yes," replied the other one; "but money won't do as much for a man as some men will do for money."

Pedagogue: "What is the meaning of the Latin verb *ignosco?*" *Tall Student* (after all the others have failed to give the correct definition: "I don't know." *Pedagogue:* "Right. Go up to the head."

....Brakemen are so called because they break to the passengers the news of arrival at each station. They usually break it so effectively that no one passenger gets more than a very small fragment of the name.

...."Hi, Cabby! have you a hot brick in your back?" "Yes, boss." [Enter fare.] "I say, Cabby! This hack is as cold as Greenland. I thought you said you had some hot bricks." "So I have. They're under my feet, out here. G'lang!"

...."I say, old fel! you haven't got a five-franc piece about you that you don't know what to do with? Have you?" "There's one." "Thanks. But, hello, I say! You know, it's bad!" "You asked me for one I didn't know what to do with."

...."If you marry, Grace," exclaimed an irate father to his son, "I will cut you off without a cent, and you won't have so much as a piece of pork to boil in the pot." "Well," replied the young man, "Grace before meat," and he immediately went in search of a minister.

...."You can get a bottle or barrel of oil off any carpet or woolen stuff by applying dry buckwheat plentifully." We are going into the oil business immediately. When one can get a barrel of oil at the small outlay of a little buckwheat and an old piece of carpeting, you may count us in.

....A little Oil City girl observed her mother measuring cloth by holding it up to her nose with one hand and reaching out to arm's length with the other. She assumed a thoughtful aspect, and, after cogitating a moment, asked: "How can you measure cloth that way? Can you smell a yard?"

....Little Franky's mother was very pious, but she was an invalid; and so his auntie, who was also pious, looked after his religious instruction and let no occasion pass to enforce some precept. One day Franky suddenly said: "Oh, dear! I wish I had wings." This angelic aspiration was regarded with great joy by the two sisters, and they eagerly asked why he wished for wings. "Oh!" said Franky, "I'd fly up into the air and take Aunt Susan with me; and when I couldn't go any higher I'd let her drop."

....The pastor of one of the London churches is notorious for his nervousness. On a recent evening, having given out a hymn, he forgot to make an announcement until the organ was pealing its loudest. "Oh! stop! stop! stop!" he cried, to the great surprise of the congregation. The organist pulled up very short. Then, with perspiration on his brow, the parson turned to the congregation and began: "During the singing of this collection the hymn will be devoted to the purpose of"— Then he saw his mistake. It was too late to mend it. He looked round in horror and paused, forgot what he was going to say, made a tremendous attempt to recover his memory, and, failing, cried, with piteous plaintiveness: "The purpose of—what—what—I told you this morning." The whole congregation burst into a loud laugh, which no effort could restrain, and the remainder of the service was nothing better than a "merry noise."

Literature.

The prompt mention in our list of "Books of the Week" will be considered by us an equivalent to their publishers for all volumes received. The interests of our readers will guide us in the selection of works for further notice.

A NEW ARCTIC BOOK.*

WE have received from Washington a handsomely illustrated quarto volume, which unfolds a new leaf in Arctic exploration and in the personal history of one who was no ordinary explorer. Twenty years ago the late Capt. Chas. F. Hall was laboring in this city to secure an outfit for his first voyage. He was a whole-souled enthusiast. Through the long period of ten years before this visit he had been possessed with the idea of following up the search for Sir John Franklin and the long-coveted records of his ill-fated expedition. Whilst struggling for a subsistence in Cincinnati, first as a seal engraver and then as an editor of a tiny newspaper, called *The Penny Press*, he gave every leisure moment to Arctic study, under the guidance of his friend, Col. James Lupton, who, anticipating his future usefulness, supplied him with Arctic literature.

Dr. Kane's great work in the two Grinnell expeditions had still further fed his enthusiasm. Through Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, he had enjoyed an interview with his countryman; and afterward, when the remains of that lamented explorer passed through Cincinnati, on their way from New Orleans to their resting-place, on Laurel Hill, the demonstrations in their honor seemed to inflame within Hall the desire to take up and, if possible, complete Kane's hoped-for rescue.

He is remembered by not a few of our citizens as the patient and persevering, though never obtrusive applicant for help for his first, as well as for his later expeditions. Naturally enough, he sought the counsels and help of Henry Grinnell; nor was he disappointed, although that noble-hearted man had already expended so much on previous explorations. Chiefly through his aid, and that of the present governor of Ohio, and of others resident in Cincinnati, he made up his first slender outfit, and, with a free passage tendered by Williams & Haven, of New London, sailed on his first expedition; and, finding it impossible, by the wreck of his boat, to get further west than Cumberland Gulf, spent two years in exploring the coast-line, in identifying the localities of old Frobisher's Expedition of 1572, and in correcting his misnomer of the straits. He brought home such relics as demonstrated the authenticity of his discoveries, awakened a new and lively interest in England, and furthered his own determined plan to return to the North. A brief note of this work is given in the volume as securing his second expedition.

Two years were spent in this city in the preparation of his "Arctic Researches," published by the Messrs. Harper, and in appeals for a second outfit. For this his access to the liberal was very limited and his disappointments were frequent. In an extract from his journal entry, given in the narrative before us, he writes significantly of one day's experience: "Again I may say the want of luster on my habiliments precludes me from interviews with those from whom I would gain knowledge. Not so of Mr. Grinnell. He knows I am poor, and yet he always treats me as if I were very rich." Yet, with the assistance of such citizens as Brevoort, Beekman, Blunt, Stevens, Newton, and Ward, he again sailed with a free passage from Mr. Chapell, of New London, and, in company with his two Eskimo friends, was landed on Wroe's Welcome in August 1864, determined to spend even ten years, if necessary, in working his way to King William's Land, from which McClintock had brought the last and the only record of the ill-fated Franklin Expedition.

The new volume is the history of those five years of laborious efforts, crowned at last with success. Made up from his little note-books, scattered leaves, and journals written when opportunity offered on board some stray whalers in Hudson's Bay, it is the record of a longer experience with the customs, traditions, and superstitions of the Innuits than had been possible for other Arctic travelers, containing also the story of sledge journeys extended beyond the number of three thousand miles.

And these were by a single white man, in a desolate region, surrounded by the degraded, and compelled to subject himself, for any hope of success, to a life leveled with theirs, even to their nauseating food! This life, however, without the use of a single anti-scorbutic, entirely defended him from the scurvy.

He owed his success largely to his two ever faithful companions, Joe and Hannah. Refusing each year the opportunity of return by a whaler, he brought home valuable additions to our slender knowledge of Franklin's work, demonstrating that it was he who was the true discoverer of the Northwest Passage, and extending for American whalers the knowledge of the inlets of Hudson's Bay. He also brought with him an entire skeleton of one of Franklin's officers, which, according to the London *Geographical Magazine* of April, 1878, was identified in England as the remains of Lieut. Vescomte, of the "Erebus." A strange identification, truly (by a plug in a tooth), of remains which had been bleaching for twenty-one years in the ice-bound North.

Hall had an unconquerable determination to accomplish something of value; and, if this be called an enthusiasm, it was one which led him to endure and fight his way, and patiently await new issues, and again endure, and fight, and conquer. Without such an iron will, he would never have remained in those desolate regions through five Arctic winters, in the squalid wretchedness of snow-hut and tupik, nor have made sledge journeys of such length, some of them in the most unfavored times of even Arctic rigors. During those five years he made, with defective instruments, a number of fair astronomical observations and an almost unbroken series of meteorological notes, the reductions of which occupy the one hundred pages of Appendices I and II of the *Narrative*, prepared at the Naval Observatory and now printed by order of Congress. The whole volume, including its preliminary chapter on Arctic Exploration, and notices of Joe and Hannah and other Eskimo, occupies, with its steel plates, heliotypes, and maps, a little more than seven hundred pages. Joe is spoken of as the skillful and ever-faithful guide and purveyor. For such qualities he was again out with Captain Young, in the "Pandora," and is now making one more search for the Franklin records, under Lieutenant Schwatka, U. S. A. Hannah, the intelligent interpreter, breathed out her last hours as a Christian, with the old year, 1876. Her memorials and those of her Eskimo relatives may be seen in the quiet cemetery on the hill-side of Groton, Conn.

If it cannot be said that Hall had a religious character, it is clear, from an inspection of his private journals, in which he constantly records his deficiencies, as well as his sorrows, that his faith never failed him in the cardinal doctrines of religion. The full expression of these in his journals leads one irresistibly to believe that this was the fruit of early training in a New England home.

In his journal of July, 1865, he writes (while waiting on Hannah through a serious illness): "I feel that I have neglected to teach these children of the North their religious duties. Indeed, I feel that I need myself a teacher, and I am brought to know that I need a new heart. Oh! may I learn from the glorious Bible my duty, and by the help of God perform it." To this may be added that among his papers has been found the Tract Society's pocket volume "Daily Food," with Hall's memorandum on the fly-leaf: "I received this *indeed precious* volume from Mr. Henry P. Haven, at the moment of departure from the wharf, which was crowded with the kind citizens of New London." Hall's side-notes and marks may be seen throughout the book, showing that each text for the day had been before him. Nor are these marks altogether of a secular type. Whatever may be true as regards his religious character, his integrity stands unquestioned, and the memorials of his three expeditions, ending with the "Narrative of the Polaris," written at the Observatory, in 1874, make up an astonishing history of work by a true-hearted and brave American, far excelling in its length of endurance and of success that of any other Arctic explorer.

A REALLY good and instructive book is Pastor Hermann Gebhardt's *Doctrine of the Apocalypse*, one of the volumes of Clark's Foreign Theological Library. It has a tone of straightforward honesty, and a very pleasing, hearty, fresh enthusiasm, while it shows a sufficient acquaintance with the literature of the subject and exegetical ability to command respect. The author's standpoint is the strictly supernatural. He rejects the theory of reflection in the composition of the Apocalypse, and holds that the seer actually saw what he relates, in a condition of supernatural ecstasy. At the same time, he admits considerable freedom in the writer's artistic arrangement of the material according to the laws of apocalyptic writing, and even sees errors in his interpretation—as, for example, in the ascent of Nero as anti-Christ from Hades, to lead the assault on Christianity (Rev. xviii). His view of the origin of the book is that the seer, about the year 68, revolving in his mind the sufferings of the Christians at the hand of Rome. Fixing on Nero as the anti-Christ, he sees in supernatural vision the overthrow of the Roman Empire at the second coming of Christ, which he thinks of as in the immediate future, and a series of judgments leading to the final catastrophe. The whole action of the book is thus made, on exegetical grounds, to lie within a few years following A. D. 68. The peculiarity in our author's construction of the action relates to the tenth chapter, where the seer eats a little book, and is told that he must prophecy yet a time. This the author regards as an apocalyptic literary way of indicating that the seer will here interrupt the action, and proceed to a different line of development; as, in fact, he does. While Gebhardt's general view is firmly based on a strict exegetical construction of the book, it is hard to see how, on his own grounds, he can exclude the reflective element. So, also, he opposes those who credit the seer with the Old Testament point of view, by saying that he, indeed, uses Old Testament apocalyptic material, but in a purely Christian way. Here it was incumbent on Gebhardt to inquire whether there was a body of Christians at that day who did really stand on the Old Testament plane. Our author has always something to say, even where we must hold his view to be incorrect. The form of his work gives him a great advantage. It is a presentation of the ideas of the Apocalypse, in the exhibition of which he goes into a thorough exegetical examination of every passage in the book, and thus gains the advantage of constantly keeping in view the whole teaching. Not the least interesting part of the work is the last, in which the author compares the doctrine of the Apocalypse with that of the Fourth Gospel and the Epistles of John. His conclusion is that, while there are differences, there are none that may not be explained by the difference in the dates of the books, and especially by the intervention of the destruction of Jerusalem, which he regards as an epoch-making fact in John's religious doctrinal development. We need not say that he holds the Apostle John to be the author of Apocalypse and Gospel. His discussion of the doctrinal relations of the books to one another is ful and alert, but too often passes into the form of special pleading. It will be hard for many to see in the Apocalypse the Logos doctrine of the Fourth Gospel; but the work is throughout honest and suggestive, and we heartily commend it to students of the closing book of the New Testament.

....*Endless Punishment in the Very Words of its Advocates*, by Thomas J. Sawyer, S. T. D. (Boston, Universalist Publishing House), is a collection of quotations from certain writers—ancient and modern, Roman Catholic and Protestant—declaring the endless punishment of the wicked. As an argument for Universalism it is a feeble book. Many of the extracts which the author presents as repugnant to reason and right feeling are simply reproductions of the declarations of Scripture in the same or in parallel terms. And, what though many of the advocates of the doctrine have set it forth in a manner horrible and shocking, may it not still be true? Is the doctrine shown to be false by the fact that some ignorant Irish priest has made extravagant statements regarding the horns and tails of devils? Is the doctrine of endless happiness to be abandoned because a Negro preacher once pictured the redeemed as sitting on the fence eating watermelons? The title of Dr. Sawyer's book is fraudulent, for the work presents the doctrine of eternal suffering not as held by its advocates as a whole, but only in the words of certain ones of its advocates. The book shows merely

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* NARRATIVE OF THE SECOND ARCTIC EXPEDITION MADE BY CHARLES F. HALL. Edited under the order of the Secretary of the Navy, by Prof. J. E. NOURSE, U. S. N. Government Printing House, Washington. 1879.

that certain believers in the doctrine have held unwarranted ideas regarding the future state. But will Dr. Sawyer agree to abandon the doctrine of universal salvation if it can be shown that certain Universalists have made untenable statements regarding the future condition of those who die impenitent? Surely, a doctrine may be true, though it be untenable in the exact form in which some of its advocates have presented it.

....We suppose that "Zylyff," who writes *The Ponca Chiefs*, is Mr. Tibbles himself. The Introduction, by "Bright Eyes," is beautiful and in the good English of an educated and earnest woman. The story given of the removal of the Poncas is, of course, one-sided; but every one agrees that they have suffered sad wrongs and it is to be hoped that the courts will maintain their rights. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co.)

....The American Sunday-school Union publish *Foundation Stones for Young Builders*, by the Rev. John Hall, D D., of this city, a book for boys and girls, the aim of which is to show them the need and way of salvation. It is in the author's most earnest and pointed style, a book which the young will read with attention and benefit.

....*The Library Magazine* (American Book Exchange) is publishing monthly a very cheap and excellent selection from European magazine literature.

LITERARY NEWS.

Mr. J. B. Lippincott, the Philadelphia publisher, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent the other day, gave a history of his business, which suggests how rapidly the book business has grown in the United States. Mr. Lippincott, after having been in business for several years, bought out Messrs. Grigg, Elliott & Co., at that time the largest book jobbing house in the United States. Mr. Grigg, he says, "was considered a giant of a bookseller; yet his whole stock could be packed in one of the smallest of our rooms. We make more books in one month than he made in a year. Our daily outlay is more than his yearly expenses and the entire income derived from his business would scarcely pay the rent and insurance of this establishment. Twenty-nine printing presses are kept constantly running to meet the demands of our business. The average number of books printed by them is 2,000. Our business extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Newfoundland to Texas. From 25,000 to 30,000 boxes of books are annually shipped to our various customers and about 100,000 express packages."

The *Atlantic Monthly* promises for this year, besides stories and characteristic papers from its well-known contributors, papers describing the advantages and disadvantages of various sections of the Middle West and Far West; articles of interest to workingmen and all who labor for their advancement, by the author of papers on "Certain Dangerous Tendencies in American Life," "Preaching," etc.; and papers on political and social life at Washington, which will embody the reminiscences of an author who is intimately acquainted at the National Capital and whose recollections go back to the time of John Quincy Adams.

The Epinal MS., which has been sent over to England by permission of the French Government for the use of Mr. Henry Sweet in the preparation of his edition of the whole body of fore-Alfred texts for the Early English Text Society, is one of the most precious that exists. It is a MS. of the seventh century, the oldest document of Anglo-Saxon. At the suggestion of the president of the Philological Society, some members of that society and of the Early English Text Society have resolved to get it photo lithographed, by subscription, while it is in England.

A Jewish paper in this city is publishing weekly a translation of the Talmudic book on "Idolatary" by Rabbi de Sola Mendes.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Progress and Poverty: an Inquiry into the Cause of Industrial Depressions and of Increase of Want with Increase of Wealth. The Remedy. By Henry George. 12mo, pp. viii, 512. New York: D. Appleton & Co.....

The Art of Speech. In two volumes. I. Studies in Poetry and Prose. By L. T. Townsend, D.D., professor in Boston University and author of "Credo," etc. 18mo, pp. 247. The same.....

Great Lights in Sculpture and Painting. A Manual for Young Students. By S. D. Doremus. 12mo, pp. 218. The same.....

Sebastian Strome. A Novel. By Julian Hawthorne, author of "Garth," "Bressant," etc. 8vo, paper, pp. 195. The same..... $0 75

Great Singers: Faustina Bordoni to Henrietta Sontag. By George T. Ferris, author of "The Great German Composers," "The Great Italian and French Composers." 18mo, pp. 220. The same.....

The Art Journal, No. 61. 4to, pp. 32. With plates. The same.....

History of the City of New York. By Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. Vol. II, Part 3. 4to, pp. 48. New York and Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Co... 0 50

Queen of the Meadow. A Novel. By Charles Gibbon, author of "For Lack of Gold," "Robin Gray," etc. 4to, paper, pp. 63. New York: Harper & Brothers..... 0 15

Narrative of the Second Arctic Expedition, made by Charles F. Hall. His Voyage to Repulse Bay, Sledge Journeys to the Straits of Fury and Hecla and to King William's Land, and Residence among the Eskimos during the years 1864-69. Edited, under the orders of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, by Prof. J. E. Nourse, U. S. N. 4to, pp. 1, 644. Washington: Government Printing Office..... 3 00

MUSIC.

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For New Terms for 1880 see page 31.

Religious Intelligence.

RELIGION IN THE U. S. OF COLOMBIA.

To comprehend the present anomalous condition of religious sentiment in the Republic of Colombia, it must be borne in mind that for a period of nearly three and a half centuries church and state were closely united, and that religious freedom did not follow promptly the emancipation of the country from the Spanish crown. The first viceroy of New Granada was likewise its first archbishop, and those of his successors who were not clergymen were none the less controlled by ecclesiastical influence. Long after the independence of the country, its government, though theoretically free and representative, was, to all practical purposes, as much under the control of the Church as was that of Spain under Ferdinand. And even when this subordination ceased, it was succeeded by alliances, expressed or implied, which practically amounted to unity of church and state. The Church usually managed to control popular elections and shape legislation; its subtle influence extended from the humblest household upward to cabinet councils; and even the judiciary were not beyond the range of its influence, as many of the records of Colombian law courts attest.

The first notable effort at dissolution was the famous decree of 1853; but final separation, even in name, was ten years later, when, by successful revolution, the Liberal or anti-Church party obtained control of the government. It was the turning-point in Colombian history. The revolution, however, was violent, sudden, and extreme. The clergy were disfranchised *en masse*. Many of them were banished. The monasteries and convents were confiscated, and their inmates driven out of the country or else turned out to wander through the land as penniless vagrants. Cathedrals were converted into barracks, and theological seminaries became arsenals and hospitals. The colleges and seminaries of learning that remained were placed under the supervision of the civil magistrate, who supplanted the Catechism by the works of Voltaire and Bentham. Skepticism and infidelity became available passports to power. In short, the revolution was a leap of three centuries, almost at a single bound, and possibly a full century in advance of the public sentiment of the country.

The rebound came less suddenly; but it came with all the more power and permanence. First there were compromises, forced by intelligent public sentiment. The banished priests were invited to return, much of the property of the Church was restored, convents were re-established, and many of the monks and friars were actually pensioned upon the civil government. The public schools still remained nominally under the control of the state; but the priests were admitted in the capacity of religious instructors and a portion of each school-day was devoted to religious exercises and recitations. Very soon certain text-books objectionable to the Church were excluded; others, having the sanction of the clergy, were introduced. Thus, slowly, the Church seemed to be regaining her wonted supremacy; and constitutional provisions, supplemented by legislative enactments guaranteeing the freedom of conscience, were practical nullities—so much so that a man might be stoned in the streets or his windows broken, with impunity, if he refused to bow to the holy images as they were borne through the streets or by his door. Finally, the clergy demanded absolute control of the public schools, or their abolition, as the only alternative.

This led to remonstrance by the civil authorities; remonstrance led to angry discussion; discussion terminated in riots; and riots soon culminated in open and general rebellion and civil war. The insurgents were without money, arms, or experienced military leaders; and, all things considered, it was, perhaps, one of the most short-sighted and disastrous moves ever made by the Church in any age or country. After a brief but unprecedentedly fierce struggle of less than six months, the "Conservative" or Church party made an unconditional surrender, and the government remained in the hands of the Liberal party, where it is likely to remain for decades to come. Possibly, however, the real issue is adjourned, rather than settled; for the Church has a hold upon the popular mind that is quite unequaled, except, perhaps, in other Spanish-American countries. All Colombians are either Catholics or Infidels. There is no half-way ground. Protestantism has no place among them.

We have said that Colombians are either Roman Catholics or Infidels. This needs some qualification. A very large and respectable class, especially among the younger generation of politicians, are better described as *Indifrentes*—men who care very little about religion, except in connection with its bearing upon political affairs. In deference to the female members of their families, they sometimes attend mass, and, when taken seriously ill, allow the priest to be summoned; but, left entirely to themselves, they criticise and ridicule the rituals of the Church, though still believing in some of the central truths of Christianity.

Nor should it be inferred that all the leaders of the Liberal party are either Infidels or *Indifrentes*. On the contrary, many of them are Orthodox Churchmen and devote much time to their religion; but they are also active politicians, wedded to the theory of free government, and readily align themselves with the civil in its conflicts with ecclesiastical authority. Their purpose, as far as may be judged from profession and practice, is the complete and final separation of church and state; the reform of abuses of ecclesiastical authority, rather than the curtailment of the ordinary and legitimate powers and functions of the Church.

The common people—the peasantry—are not only very superstitious, but very pious; that is, according to their standard of piety. They would sooner die than renounce their religious faith. If an Indian of the Andes had but one real on earth and never expected to see another, he would probably give it for a mass to be pronounced for his soul after death. He never thinks of setting out on a journey without invoking the guidance of the Holy Virgin or the protection of some patron saint. He never escapes a fancied or real danger, while on this journey, without signalizing the event by planting a miniature cross on the roadside. Every household, if it be but a tuft of straw sheltered by a roof of plantain leaves, has its rude altar and crucifix, and no friendly salutation by the inmates is regarded as complete without an invocation of the divine blessing. And yet it is precisely from this humble class of persons that the Liberal party derives its power at the ballot; it is from this class that its armies are recruited and from it have arisen many of the ablest and most distinguished men of the Republic.

Protestant missionary societies have had their agents and missionaries in Colombia, as in other Latin-American countries, for more than a quarter of a century. In Colombia there have been no important results. The people appear to be satisfied with their religion and do not want to hear of any other. The women are uncompromising Catholics, and they take care that their children shall be trained in the holy Roman faith. Thus the Catholic religion becomes, as it were, a part of the nature of the Colombians.

A NEW edition of the English Catholic Directory has been issued under the direction of Cardinal Manning, which gives the number of archbishops and bishops now holding office within the limits of the British Empire as 127. There are also a few retired bishops, four of whom reside permanently in England. The number of Roman Catholic priests in England, Scotland, and Wales is 2,211, and they serve 1,436 churches and public chapels. This number does not include the domestic and private chapels in the houses of noblemen and gentlemen, to which the public have not access. Three new names are added to the list of Roman Catholic peers, bringing the whole number up to 88, and the Roman Catholic baronets are 48 in all. Three new pages in the Directory are occupied with a list of those saints connected with England and Wales who have been formally recognized as such by the Holy See.

....The Pope's new organ, *The Aurora*, announced some time ago, has made its appearance in Rome. The salutatory, according to a cable dispatch, sets forth its programme as follows: It proposes to defend the liberty of the Holy See, to combat error, to respect persons, and to maintain justice and right. In another article it answers a Russian gentleman's exhortation to the Pope, advising him to give up Rome to the secular power, and, accepting Sardinia in exchange, to crown King Humbert Emperor of Italy. *The Aurora* demonstrates that Providence has destined Rome, not Cagliari, as the seat of Christ's vicar. "Italian traditions, from Dante to Foscolo," it says, "uphold the principle of the Pope's residence as sovereign at Rome."

....Dean Williams, who appears to disown any ecclesiastical authority, has been excommunicated by the Bishop of Grahamstown, Africa, for refusing to obey the previous sentence of suspension. The Dean would not allow the Bishop to officiate in the cathedral, and, when brought to trial for this and other offenses, refused to appear, either personally or by council. It is stated that Dean Williams feels lonely in his isolated position, and has offered to join forces with Bishop Colenso, of Natal. The proposal is "to the effect that Bishop Colenso's church and the followers of the Dean should unite in forming a Church of South Africa, to be called the Established Church."

....The *Indian Mirror*, of Calcutta, organ of the Brahmo Somaj, announces that Mrs. Amanda Smith, of America, a colored lady, has appeared in Bombay as a singer and preacher of the Gospel. It is a novel phenomenon. Says the *Mirror*: "She can speak and sing, and her utterances are said to be really powerful. The lady was lately at Puna, where we are glad our countrymen accorded her a cordial welcome. We hope Mrs. Amanda Smith will come to Calcutta."

....Professor Delitsch, of Leipzig, in opening the discussion of Deuteronomy, in the course of his ordinary lectures to his class, recently, referred to the views of Professor Robertson Smith, and expressed the opinion that, however men might differ concerning the scientific value of these views, the Free Church would do well to refrain from interfering with the liberty of stating them; for the Church, he said, "is no forum for bargaining over critical questions."

....A cable dispatch states that the English Government has determined to use £250,000 of the Irish Church surplus as a fund to be loaned, at an exceptionally low rate of interest, to landlords and to local bodies, for expenditure in the construction of permanent works, in order to provide labor for unskilled workmen, said loans to be repaid in thirty-five years.

....It is said that a division has occurred in the Church of God, a German Baptist denomination, founded by the Rev. John Winebrenner, a minister of the German Reformed Church, in 1830. Some churches in Indiana and Kansas have left the denomination, because it allows those connected with secret societies to become members.

....It is stated by *The Churchman* that no less than twenty-six ministers of other denominations were received into the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1879. Eight of the accessions were from the Congregational denomination, five from the Methodist Church, four from the Baptist, and three from the Presbyterian.

....Bishop Jackson, of London, has signed letters of request to the Dean of Arches Court, Province of Canterbury, in a fresh suit against the Rev. Alexander Mackonochie, of St. Albans Church, Holborn. The new proceedings will be for depriving Mr. Mackonochie of the rights of priesthood.

....The case of the Bishop of Colombo, which is referred to in our "Missions Department" this week, is to be decided by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester.

....*The Nonconformist* and *The English Independent*, two powerful English Congregational papers, have been consolidated, under the title of *The Nonconformist and Independent*. The new paper is a very large one.

....The Jews of this city have formed an organization for the purpose of promoting the observance of the Jewish Sabbath. It is stated that not more than one Jew in nine observes the Seventh Day.

....Thomas A. Starkey, D.D., was consecrated January 8th, at Newark, N. J., as Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Northern New Jersey, to succeed Bishop Odenheimer.

Dr. John Sutton, Utterton, Bishop of Guilford, England, is dead. He was born in 1814, educated at Oxford, entered the ministry in 1838, and was consecrated bishop in 1874.

THEOLOGIANS OF THE DAY.

JOSEPH COOK.

BY THE REV. JAMES McCOSH, LL.D.

In the course of a tour in the United States in the summer of 1866, when I was a professor in Queen's College, Belfast, I paid a visit to the famous Theological Seminary at Andover. The professors told me that there was a young man in their institution anxious to see me, and politely apologized for troubling me with such request. I answered that I spent a large portion of my life in intercourse with young men, and asked them at once to introduce me to him. I found that he was pondering in an intelligent and earnest manner the deepest problems in philosophy and the living questions of the day; and I left him with the conviction, which I expressed to several persons, that, with the exception of their great man, Dr. Park, I had not met at that graduation season at Andover, where the ablest of the Congregational body do congregate, a more noteworthy man than this stalwart youth. For years I did not hear more of him. I had forgotten his name and could not inquire about him. It was not till I had been settled for some time in America, that on the then famous lecturer coming into my house, in Princeton, I found that this was the very youth, now grown to manhood, I had conversed with on profound subjects in Andover. What influence I may have had on Mr. Cook I do not know; but I am pleased to notice that on intuition and several other subjects he is promulgating to thousands the same views I had been thinking out in my study and propounding to my students in Belfast and in Princeton.

From scattered notices, I gather that he was born (in 1838) and reared and still lives in his leisure days in that region in which the loveliest of American lakes (Lake Champlain and Lake George) lie embosomed among magnificent mountains. He was trained for college at Phillips Academy, under the great classical teacher, Dr. Taylor; was two years at Yale College and two years at Harvard, graduating at the latter in 1865, first in philosophy and rhetoric of his class. He then joined Andover Theological Seminary, went through the regular three years' course there, and lingered a year longer at that place, pondering deeply the relations of science and religion, which continued to be the theme of his thoughts and his study for the next ten years. At this stage he received much impulse from Professor Park, who requires every student to reason out and to defend his opinions; and many sound philosophic principles from Sir William Hamilton and other less eminent men of the Scottish school. He spoke from time to time at religious meetings, and was for one year the pastor of a Congregational church, but never sought a settlement. In September, 1871, he went abroad, and studied for two years, under special directions from Tholuck, at Halle, Berlin, and Heidleberg; and received a mighty influence from Julius Muller, of Halle, Dorner, of Berlin, Kum Fischer, of Heidelberg, and Hermann Lotze, of Göttingen. He then traveled for a time in Italy, Egypt, Syria, Greece, Turkey, Switzerland, France, England, and Scotland. Returning to the United States, in 1873, he took up his residence in Boston, and became a lecturer in New England on the subject to which his studies has been so long directed, the relations of religion and science. For a time he lectured at Amherst College, and while, doing so, he was invited to conduct noon meetings in Boston. I mention these incidents to show that Mr. Cook did not take up the work which he has accomplished as a trade, or by accident, or from impulse; but that for years he has been preparing for it and prepared for it by an overruling guidance.

I regard Joseph Cook as a Heaven-ordained man. He comes at the fit time; that is, at the time he is needed. He starts in the appropriate place; that is, in New England, where both truth and error are more keenly discussed than in any other part of the United States, or perhaps in any other country in the world. All the people read newspapers—in the cities, a daily newspaper; the more intelligent have a favorite magazine; and they are ready to discuss all popular questions, political and theological. Every town, almost every village, has its course of lectures in the winter. These are often mere vapid rhetoric; but still they start topics for talk, if not for thought.* More important still, he comes forth in Boston, which is undoubtedly the most literary city in America and one of the great literary cities of the world. I am not sure that even Edinburgh can match it, now that London is drawing toward it and gathering up the intellectual youth of Scotland. It has a character of its own in

* I had occasion, not long ago, to address a body of state teachers at a convention in New England. I had seated myself on the platform ready to speak, when a teacher came up to me, and said: "Let us settle the question of free-will and predestination." I told him that we would have to settle this question at a future time; and, in case we should never meet again on earth, I took him engaged to meet me in Heaven, where we would see things in a clearer light. Immediately on this gentleman leaving, another teacher came up, and desired to know what I thought of annihilation being the punishment of the wicked. At this instant the chairman called on me to begin my address, and we lost the opportunity of discussing and deciding the questions.

several respects. I have here to speak only of its religious character. Half a century ago its Orthodoxy had sunk into Unitarianism—a reaction against a formal Puritanism—led by Channing, who adorned his bald system by his high personal character and the eloquence of his style. People could not long be satisfied by a negation, and Parkerism followed; and a convulsive life was thrown into the skeleton of natural religion by an *a priori* speculation, derived from the pretentious philosophies of Germany, in which the Absolute took the place of God and untested intution the place of the Bible. The movement culminated in Ralph Waldo Emerson, a feebler but a more lovable Thomas Carlyle—the one coming out of a decaying Puritanism, the other out of a decaying Covenanterism. But those who would mount to Heaven in a balloon have sooner or later to come down to earth. The young men of Harvard College, led by their able president, have more taste for the new physical science, with its developments, than for a visionary metaphysics. As I remarked some time ago, in a literary organ, Unitarianism has died and is laid out for decent burial. Meanwhile, there is a marked revival of Evangelism and the Congregational and Episcopal churches have as much thoughtfulness and culture as the Unitarians. Harvard now cares as little for Unitarianism as it does for Evangelism—simply taking care that Orthodoxy does not rule over its teaching. But the question arises: What are our young men to believe in these days, when Darwinism, and Spencerism, and Evolutionism are taught in our journals, in our schools, and in our colleges? To my knowledge, this question is as anxiously put by Unitarian parents of the old school, who cling firmly to the great truths of natural religion, and to the Bible as a teacher of morality, as it is by the Orthodox.

Such was the state of thought and feeling, of belief and unbelief, of apprehension and of desire, when Joseph Cook came to Boston, without any flourish of trumpets preceding him. Numbers were prepared to welcome him as soon as they knew what the man was and what he was aiming at. Orthodox ministers, not very well able themselves to wrestle with the new forms of infidelity, rejoiced in the appearance of one who had as much power of eloquence as Parker, and vastly more acquaintance with philosophy than the mystic Emerson, and who seemed to know what truth and what error there are in these doctrines of development and heredity. The best of the Unitarians, not knowing whither their sons were drifting, were pleased to find one who could keep them from open infidelity. Young men, tired of old rationalism, which they saw to be very irrational, delighted to listen to one who evidently spoke boldly and sincerely, and could talk to them of these theories about evolution and the origin of species and the nature of man. The consequence was, his audiences increased from year to year. He first lectured in the Meionaon, in 1875. The attendance at noon on Mondays was so large that his meetings had to be transferred to Park Street Church, in October, 1876; and, finally, in 1876–7, in 1877–8, and in 1879 to the enormous Tremont Temple, which is often crowded to excess. In the audience there were at times 200 ministers, many teachers, and other educated persons. His lectures, in whole or in abstract, appeared in leading newspapers and his fame spread over all America; and, continuing his Monday addresses in Boston, he was invited, on the other days of the week, to lecture all over the country. He now lectures in the principal cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific, receiving from $150 to $200 a lecture and always drawing a large and approving audience. In a number of American cities, especially in the Middle States and in the West, there are little knots of infidels, some of them very noisy and Joseph Cook is found to be the man to meet them and counteract their influence. Several of the secular and a few even of the religious newspapers have ridiculed him and tried to put him down; but this has only made him more known and increased his audience, who find him to be a true and genuine man. Some scientific sciolists have thrown out doubts as to the accuracy of his knowledge, but have not been able to detect him in any misstatement of fact; and as to his theories, they are, at least, as good as theirs, and for defense he is able to fall back on Lotze, who holds so high a place in Germany. None of his detractors will be able to put him down, and he has too much good sense and principle to allow himself to be tempted into sensationalism, the rock on which so many American speakers have struck.

Whatever people say to the contrary, Joseph Cook is an original man. He may have got some of his impulse from Dr. Park; but he follows, certainly he copies no one. I have to add that no sensible man will make a fool of himself by trying to copy one who has a way of his own. He is a unity throughout—body, soul, and mind all act together to produce the effect. He has none of the small rhetorical mannerism so cultivated in American colleges, and which has kept so much of American eloquence from being natural; a mannerism which consists of a few formal attitudes, supposed to be suited to the subject—as the pointing upward when a mountain is named and downward when a vale is referred to; of an intonation derived from the teacher, and the same for the whole class or college; and a select set of exclamations, which impress the hearers with the irresistible conviction that there is no earnestness in the speaker. Professor Cook throws himself entirely into his subject. His bodily frame evidently takes a part and moves in accordance with his theme. One of his lectures which I have had the pleasure of hearing consists in a dialogue between man and his conscience. We see that the speaker is absorbed in the discussion; we are constrained to listen, and we become intensely interested as we do so. In others he lightens and thunders, throwing a vivid light on the topic by an expression or comparison, or striking a presumptuous error as by a bolt from Heaven. He is not afraid to discuss the most abstract, scientific, or philosophic themes before a popular audience. He arrests his hearers first by his earnestness, then by the clearness of his exposition, and fixes the whole in the mind by the earnestness of his moral purpose.

The preludes with which Professor Cook introduces his lectures is a happy device, as it relieves a hard subject and gives him an opportunity of rebuking evils as they spring up and of guiding public sentiment, much as journalists do. His lectures, however, will be his permanent means of usefulness. I have before me five goodly volumes of these. It is needless to give a summary of works that are so clearly written and so accessible to all.—*Catholic Presbyterian.*

News of the Week.

BOTH houses of Congress reassembled on the 6th inst. The New York legislature organized on the same day, by the election of all the Republican caucus candidates. General George H. Sharpe was elected speaker of the lower house. The Maine legislature was organized by the Fusionists on the 7th inst. Ex-Congressman Hale was the only Republican who took part in the organization of the House. The state capitol was packed with people, but no disturbance occurred. Affidavits have been made declaring that bribes were offered by Republicans to the Fusion members of the legislature, for the purpose of preventing a quorum appearing. President Lamson, of the senate, has assumed the duties of governor. The legislatures of Maryland and Massachusetts convened on the 7th inst. Representatives of the National Greenback Labor Party held a conference at Washington, on the 8th inst. About 100 or 125 persons from different states were in attendance. The capital and labor question, Socialism, Mormonism, the eight-hour law, and railroad and other corporate monopolies were made the subjects of resolutions An address and a call for a convention at Chicago, on June 9th, were adopted.

....A joint resolution was introduced in the House, on the 7th inst., by Representative Belford, of Colorado, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay out of the Ute Indian annuity fund to Mrs. N. C. Meeker the sum of $5,000, to the heir of Frank Dresser $5,000, to the widow of William H. Post $10,000, and to Mamie J. Elliot $5,000, for injuries sustained by them at the hands of the Ute Indians in Colorado. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

....The Board of Indian Commissioners met in Washington, on the 8th inst. The present administration of Indian affairs was criticised by Dr. Lowrie, Dr. Shippen, and others, and Commissioner Hayt, who was present, was openly charged with double-dealing. Representatives of missionary societies presented their grievances against the management of Indian affairs to the Board and to the President, on the 9th inst.

....Recent advices from Constantinople report that an agreement has been reached between Sir Austen Layard, the British ambassador, and the Porte that the Mohammedan priest, Achmed Tewfik, shall be removed to an island having a Christian population.

....Annual crop returns from four hundred and forty-one correspondents, representing every county in England, to *The Mark Lane Express*, fully confirm the worst accounts regarding the serious failure of the crops in that country.

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For New Terms for 1880 see page 31.

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The Independent.

251 Broadway, opp. City Hall Park.

NEW YORK, January 15th, 1880.

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THE STOLEN STATE.

THAT the political leaders of the Democratic and Greenback parties in Maine went into the last election with a deliberate plan to steal the state government by fraud, if necessary, no matter what might be the popular vote against them; that the executive authorities of the state were participants in this plan; that the people, by their votes, legally deposited in the ballot-boxes, elected a Republican majority in both houses of the legislature; that Governor Garcelon and his council, in pursuance of this iniquitous plan, counted out this majority by technical perversions and quibbles, contrary to the intent of the law and that of the people; that the Supreme Court of the state, being appealed to by the Governor for an opinion, in the clearest manner decided against the legality of this counting procedure; that Governor Garcelon, nevertheless, paid no attention to this opinion; and that the Democrats and Greenbackers, acting in concert, organized the legislature in execution of this base and infamous fraud—these facts have already passed into history. They constitute a revolution of the most startling kind, and that, too, under the pretended form of law. They ought to make the plotters of this horrid iniquity memorable by their infamy to the end of time. There is nothing more fatal to the whole idea of a republican government than the defeat and reversal of the will of the people by election frauds; and than this Maine fraud a more glaring one was never perpetrated in the history of this country.

The great question now is whether this fraud shall be ultimately successful, so that the thieves will for one whole year retain the power which they have thus gained. They have elected a president in the senate, who by the constitution would be acting governor, if legally elected, until a governor is lawfully chosen, and have also elected a speaker in the house of representatives.

At the close of last week the house had no quorum, and, hence, could do no business, even if it had a quorum at the time of the organization. So also ex-Governor Chamberlain, who is major-general of the Maine militia, assumed the functions of acting governor of the state, evidently meaning virtually to declare that Mr. Lamson, the president of the senate, had not been elected by a legally constituted body, and, hence, that in law Maine had no governor. Having no military superior and there being no governor, General Chamberlain, under the law of *ex necessitate rei*, took the executive power into his own hands for the time being, in order to preserve the public peace and keep society from tumbling into the state of general chaos. In the meantime, the state treasurer refuses to honor any drafts for money drawn under the authority of this fraudulent legislature.

This posture of affairs makes an issue of law which can be settled only by the judiciary. The fusionists cannot resist General Chamberlain's assumption without a resort to the Supreme Court; and this would at once bring before that court the legality of the pretended legislature. There can be no doubt that the Supreme Court would make short work with it, and hold that neither house of the legislature had been legally organized. The difficulty with the Republicans hitherto has been to find some way to get the case before the Supreme Court, and this seems to have been surmounted by the action of General Chamberlain, who is a usurper, if Maine has any lawful acting governor, as it certainly has if the senate was legally constituted. The fusionists thus seem to be checkmated, for the time being, at least, and may be compelled to beat a retreat, in order to get themselves out of their own muddle. We have from the first hoped that the Republicans would stop short of actual violence, believing that this huge iniquity would in the end be strangled without it, and that the Republicans would have too much sense to change the issue before the people by putting themselves in the wrong on the general question of law and order. We are glad that they have shown this sense, and trust that they will continue to show it to the end.

As to the charges made by Messrs. Swan and Harriman and others that certain Republicans had attempted to bribe them not to take their seats, as the means of defeating the organization of the legislature, we say, unhesitatingly, that these charges should be sifted to the bottom; and that, if they are proved to be true, the guilty parties, whoever they are, should be brought to justice. Maine has a law against such attempts at bribery; and if this law has been violated, then let it be executed. The charges do not come from a very good source and are presumptively false; yet they may be true. The Republicans should not hesitate a moment to have them fully investigated. One rascality never justifies another. Senator Blaine says that, so far as he is concerned and so far as he knows, the charges are a lie "made out of whole cloth"; and so also the parties implicated deny their truth. Somebody certainly lies. Who is the liar? This question ought to be answered before a court of justice. Much as we condemn the Maine conspiracy, we should not the less condemn an attempt to defeat it by bribery. We do not believe in that code of ethics which justifies wrong means by good ends. It is better to fail of the ends than resort to such means.

THE CONDITIONS OF SALVATION.

A WRITER in the Chicago *Times* lately asserted that people could be hardly anything else than skeptics so long as no two of the religious sects agree in their answer to the fundamental question "What must I do to be saved?" Thereupon *The Times* sent a reporter round to seek answers to the question from the leading theologians of the various Churches, for publication.

He went first to Canon Knowles, who answered for the Episcopalians, or, rather, for his wing of Episcopacy, which is strong in Illinois: "Repent and be baptized." "And baptism is a condition of salvation?" "Certainly," replied the priest. The next to be interviewed was the Presbyterian Professor Patton, who answered, as the briefest form of statement, that the condition was "belief in Christ as a divine Saviour and Sacrifice," this necessarily including hearty repentance, but not baptism. The next was the Methodist Dr. W. C. Willing, who gave a similar answer. Then Dr. H. W. Thomas, another rather independent Methodist, gave an answer, as we judge from the abbreviated report in *The Interior*, in which nothing was said about belief, which led to the question, "Do you regard belief in Christ as a condition?" He replied:

"Well, yes, using that phrase in a very broad way, and meaning by it belief in all that goodness of which Christ is the personification. I wouldn't like to say that salvation depended upon the possession of perfectly orthodox opinions regarding Christ. The fact is, we are saved by character. A man is saved as his character is reformed. The condition of salvation is the turning away from evil and the turning toward good."

Dr. Noble (Congregational) made this full reply:

"I should say, first, in the language of Paul to the jailer at Phillipi: 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.' I should say to him, next, in the language of Jesus to Nicodemus: 'Except a man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God.' And, third, I should say to him, in the language of James: 'Faith without works is dead.' In other words, the condition of salvation is that kind of belief in Jesus Christ which authenticates itself in repentance for the past and in an amendment of life for the future. That is what I am in the habit of preaching."

Dr. Ryder, Universalist, replied:

"It is substantially correct to say that 'salvation in Christ,' in the New Testament sense of the term, is deliverance from sin. . . . But salvation in Christ also includes the remission of that part of the general consequences of sin properly termed punishment. When one is saved, he is said to be forgiven. This forgiveness is Christ. The end of salvation is holiness or perfection; but those who accept Christ as their spiritual head and are born into the new life of the Spirit are, in Scripture phrase, 'saved,' even though they have not attained to moral perfection. If, then, I was to put my answer to the question What is salvation in Christ? into a single sentence, it would be about this: It is deliverance from the sins and limitations of this life and union with the spiritual perfection of God. And this result is effected both by what is done for us in the sacrifice of Christ and by what we do for ourselves in a life of obedience."

In form these replies are somewhat different; but substantially they are the same, except that the Episcopalian adds the condition of baptism. We suspect that if the interviewer had gone to Messrs. Patton, Willing, Thomas, Noble, and Ryder as a personal inquirer, he would have been treated in the same way by them all. They would have all bidden him repent of his sins. Every one would have bidden him devote himself to an unselfish, upright, godly life. Every one would have told him of the life, teachings, and death of Christ, through whom he should reach godliness. But when we talk about the conditions of salvation, one gives the precedence to consecration, another to repentance, another to faith, while all have the same thing in mind. But one is looking at the end to be attained, which is a holy, unselfish life of love, the character which is itself salvation here and will insure the coming salvation; while another will think it wiser to insist most on the process or the means through which this character is attained, which are sorrow for past sins, the resolve to forsake it, gratitude to Christ for his atoning work, and trust in his love for forgiveness and help. The Bible puts it in as many different ways as the Chicago divines. Sometimes it make the condition merely character, and this it does in the most solemn language, put into the mouth of the Judge at the last day—language that will include a benevolent, unselfish heathen; and again it makes faith the condition of repentance. But this is only a different point of view. It is considering a means, instead of the end. A young man wants to become a physician and asks direction. One tells him to forsake wood-sawing, and devote himself to the study of the laws of life and health. Another tells him to go to the Bellevue Medical School. The answers are in different terms, but they mean the same thing. And sects differ; but, with few exceptions, they agree not only that a life of unselfish love will insure Heaven, but that repentance and faith are the way by which one enters into this path of life.

GOVERNOR CORNELL'S MESSAGE.

THE message of Governor Cornell to the legislature of this state is a model in more respects than one. It is a straightforward, business-like paper, briefly adverting to the several matters that are of special interest in this state, brought within a readable compass, and not entering into the discussion of questions with which the legislature has nothing to do. If he shall continue to show as much good sense during his term of service as that which marks his first message, the people will have no occasion to regret their choice. A part of the message consists in statistical information, relating to the debt of the state, the state canals, the public schools of the state, state banks and savings banks, the state prisons, insane asylums and charitable institutions, immigration from foreign ports, etc. This information is submitted in a condensed shape, so that both the legislature and the people can readily grasp it.

Of the special recommendations made by the Governor, we note three for a brief comment. One of them relates to a "revision of the laws for the assessment of property as a basis of taxation." And, inasmuch as this subject cannot be thoroughly considered during the term of an ordinary legislative session, Governor Cornell recommends the appointment of a commission, charged with the duty of examining the whole question and making a report to the next legislature. "The laws now in force," as he very justly says, "are imperfect and unequal in their operation." The fact is that, under these laws, the tax burdens of the people are not equitably distributed among different parts of the state. Some parts pay more and others less than their due proportion. It is especially true that this city, and also Brooklyn, are overtaxed, as compared with the other parts of the state. An immense amount of property that ought to afford a revenue to the state, does not, under the present system, pay a solitary dollar in the way of taxes. We are glad that the Governor has called attention to this long-standing injustice, and hope that proper legislation will, as soon as possible, supply the much-needed remedy.

Governor Cornell thinks that "the best interests of the state will be promoted by placing the highest educational advantages within the reach of all who seek them." Here he entirely differs with Governor Robinson, his immediate predecessor, who persistently opposed any higher education at the public expense than that of the ordinary common schools, in which are taught the mere rudiments of knowledge. We think the view of Governor Cornell the correct one. The state can well afford, simply as a matter of domestic policy for the general good, to lift its educational standard above the level of the common school. The great mass of the children will go no further than the common school; yet a portion of them will aspire for more and the best interests of the state will be promoted by furnishing the requisite facilities. On this point we are in hearty accord with Governor Cornell.

In regard to another point we quote as follows the language of the new Governor: "The policy of making women eligible as school officers has been adopted in several states with beneficial results, and the question is exciting much discussion in this state. Women are equally competent with men for this duty, and it cannot be doubted that their admission to representation would largely increase the efficiency of our school management. The favorable attention of the legislature is earnestly directed to this subject." Here Governor Cornell differs from his predecessor, who vetoed a bill designed to secure the very end which he recommends, and thereby exposed himself to the animosity of the advocates of woman suffrage. Governor Cornell is right as far as he goes; but he should have added woman suffrage to that of eligibility in respect to school officers.

There are in the message special recommendations in regard to election and excise laws, which we have not space to notice. We are, on the whole, exceedingly well impressed with the first exhibit of our new governor. If a good beginning promises a good ending, then Governor Cornell has given the people of this state an assurance that the affairs of his office will be wisely and well conducted.

Editorial Notes.

ONE who reads *The Tribune* would get quite a false idea of the matters in discussion in Washington last week, at the meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners and the Missionary Society secretaries. The great subject was not the impeachment of the character of Commissioner Hayt. The secretaries, as a rule, made no complaint against him. That was done by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, and, although the matter was left for examination by a committee, we think the general impression was that Gen. Fisk had not made out a case, unless it be as to Mr. Hayt's lack of prudence in certain investments. The secretaries did, most of them, complain, however, of the Department, as managed by Secretary Schurz and Mr. Hayt, because it has not, for the last two or three years, kept to the policy inaugurated by President Grant. Under that policy, the responsibility of selecting good, trustworthy men for Indian agents was committed to the missionary societies working among the Indians. These, when appointed, were officers of the Government, and responsible solely to and removable solely by the Government. They had the appointment of their own assistants. Of late the Government has in a number of cases made its own appointments to agencies for whose integrity of management the societies have felt that they were held morally responsible, and has in a number of cases put its own clerks under them. The chief complaint has come from the Methodists, and then from the Friends, Reformed (Dutch), and Unitarians. The secretaries presented a memorial to the President on the subject, on the answer to which will depend whether the societies continue their relations to the Indian Department, although we presume the Reformed Board will withdraw unless Mr. Hayt is removed. Between them and Mr. Hayt there is a personal difficulty, he being of that denomination and having until lately had financial control of *The Christian Intelligencer*, in which, we believe, he claims to have sunk some five thousand dollars a year, while we understand that the present managers of that paper are loud in withdrawing their endorsement from him.

PROBABLY there is no man in the American Church who would hold more tenaciously to the doctrine of inspiration than Professor F. L. Patton; and yet he is now making it very clear that he does not regard it as a basal doctrine of Christianity, or one to be first proved and insisted upon to unbelievers in Christianity. This is the way he puts it in *The Interior*, after speaking of inspiration as a doctrine that "cannot be too earnestly kept before the minds of men," that they may receive the truth "as the Word of God":

"But will anyone say that without the doctrine of inspiration we could not know that Jesus was born, that he preached and wrought miracles, and died and rose from the dead? It is a great mistake to say, as many are inclined to say, that we can make no argument for the divinity of Christ unless the doctrine of inspiration is conceded. The argument for inspiration is made no stronger by such assertions, but the argument for Christianity is made to appear so much weaker."

This is a point that should be kept very clearly in mind in meeting skeptics. Supposing they say that they do not believe in the authority of the Bible; that they imagine that criticism or science has proved it to contain mistakes. What of that? Christianity is not the chronology of the Jewish kings, nor the history of the creation of man. It is the principles and motives of life taught by One who died and rose again.

WHEN *The Christian at Work*, in its confusion of mind as to the distinction between Evolution and Natural Selection, made a long abstract of Professor Dana's articles in *The Journal of Science* to prove him a Christian Evolutionist, we could utter last week a little word of amusement; but when it now absolutely misquotes us and falsifies our statement, we can only be indignant and tell it to remember that the Ninth Commandment has not been repealed. It says, quoting a letter from Professor Dana endorsing the correctness of an abstract of his articles in *The Journal of Science* (we gave a similar abstract half a dozen years ago):

"This settles the matter and proves exactly what we stated last week—that Professor Dana is not an Evolutionist of the Marsh stripe, and, hence, THE INDEPENDENT's assertion that the Professor 'is the most radical Evolutionist we know of' becomes conspicuously inexact."

The Christian at Work misstates our position and misquotes our language. We never said that Professor Dana is an Evolutionist of the Marsh stripe. We could not have said it; for Professor Marsh has never, to our knowledge, indicated what is his stripe of Evolutionism. We only know that he is an Evolutionist; but what is his theory of Evolution we are not aware that he has ever stated. We only said that he *was* an Evolutionist, man's physical structure no exception; and we then added, with no reference to his "stripe" or philosophy of Evolution: "What is true of Professor Marsh is true of the veteran Professor Dana." That was literally true, as witness his letter to us last week. *The Christian at Work* quotes us as saying that "the Professor 'is the most radical Evolutionist we know of.'" That is a garbled and false quotation, which substantially reverses our sense. What we said was:

"He is *in some respects* the most radical Evolutionist we know of, *as he holds* that the primary forms of animals, out of which the several great classes were developed, were determined by the peculiar molecular construction of matter which favored the germ of one class or of another."

We did not speak generally, but limited our language definitely, as Professor Dana recognizes, in his letter to *The Central Presbyterian*, in which, as in that to us, he more fully expands his "molecular" view, shows it not to be atheistic—we never imagined it was—and says it was this "which leads THE INDEPENDENT to speak of me as 'in some respects the most radical Evolutionist we know of.'" Had we used the unlimited language which *The Christian at Work* attributes to us, it might have put us into the ridiculous position of classing Professor Dana with such men as Haeckel! The fact is that *The Christian at Work*, which we always have a liking for, is a neophyte in this matter and does not understand the terms used in biological discussion; but that does not excuse a false quotation.

THE whole country may well rejoice that General Garfield is, in the United States Senate, to be the successor of Senator Thurman, who, though a strong man, has sold himself for a mess of pottage, and will soon retire from public life as a defeated and disappointed politician. This is one of the good results—indeed, the most important result—of the recent Republican victory in Ohio. General Garfield will be missed in the House of Representatives, to which he has been elected for eight successive terms and in which he is confessedly the foremost man on the Republican side. He is in every way a strong man, having a large and strong body, as the instrument of a clear and powerful mind. He is thoroughly versed in all legislative matters, and, withal, a brilliant, prompt, and ready debater. Unlike some Western Republicans and a much greater number of Western Democrats, he is entirely sound upon all matters relating to our national finances. He has had the courage boldly to avow his convictions and resist the heresies of the inflationists. As the successor of Senator Thurman, who has conspicuously lacked this courage, he will transfer his eminent abilities and unflinching fidelity to principle to a higher field. No one needs any guaranty that General Garfield will make his mark in the Senate and at once take position among its strongest men.

SENATOR EDMUNDS, being asked what he thought about the nomination of General Grant for the presidency, replied:

"The idea of General Grant's election now is very different from what it was four years ago. Then it would have been called using the vast power of the Government to remain in office. Now the General is a private citizen, and, if the people wish, has as good a right to the office as any man."

We are not among those who particularly desire the renomination of General Grant, and would be very willing to have the Constitution so altered as to limit the presidency to a single term of six or eight years. And yet we see nothing to object to in the view of Senator Edmunds. If the Republicans of the country shall by a very general unanimity come to the conclusion that General Grant is the best man to nominate, then the fact that he has twice been President furnishes, in our judgment, no reason why he should not be nominated, after an interregnum of four years. We doubt whether it would be good policy for himself to accept a nomination; yet he has the same rights as any other man, and the people have the right to nominate and elect him. His previous service was certainly creditable to him, and there can be no doubt that his experience in office has served to qualify him for its duties. The mere bugbear of a third term amounts to nothing with sensible people. The Republican party is, however, not so poor in good material that it must, as a matter of political necessity, take General Grant.

THE case of Mr. Haigh, last week arrested and indicted in this city for forgery, furnishes another melancholy instance of a man in apparent respectability committing a high crime, or rather a series of such crimes. He admits the forgery, and this leaves no question as to his guilt. Moreover, if the rumors be true, then Mr. Haigh's forgery is but a minor offense when compared with the crime which he endeavored to commit against humanity in furnishing the wire for the construction of the great cables of the East River Bridge. He sought, according to these rumors, to palm off upon the trustees of the Bridge defective wire for these cables; and, when detected in the horrid trick, he still persisted in it by trying to mingle the rejected wire with that of good quality in making his deliveries. This he did so artfully that some twenty-five tons of such defective wire went into the cables before the engineers discovered the fact. To protect the public against the perils of this atrocious imposition, enough of good wire was added to make the cables as strong as they were originally intended to be. It is difficult to find fitting words to characterize the cruel scoundrelism of the act charged upon Mr. Haigh. There is no degree of wickedness to which such a man would not descend, if tempted thereto by his own selfishness. It is to be hoped that Mr. Haigh will get the full penalty of the law for his forgery. The people will be glad to know that such a monster is in state-prison. Had his scheme of fraud been undetected, the lives of thousands would have been endangered in crossing the East River Bridge, as the consequence of his barbarous selfishness.

To the bank officers who were in consultation over the forgeries of Mr. Haigh, and who came very near committing, if they did not quite commit, a felony themselves, and to all others who may be tempted to do the same thing, we commend the attentive reading of the following extract from the Revised Statutes of this state:

"Every person having a knowledge of the actual commission of any offense punishable by imprisonment in a state-prison for any other term than for life, who shall take any money or property of another, or any gratuity or reward, or any engagement or promise therefor, upon any agreement or understanding, express or implied, to compound or conceal any such crime, or to *abstain* from any prosecution therefor, or to withhold any evidence thereof, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in a state-prison not exceeding three years, or in a county jail not exceeding six months."

Perhaps the bank officers referred to did not quite come within the letter of this statute; yet, if they did not, they had a very narrow escape from it. Why was not Mr. Haigh promptly arrested on the 26th of last month, when his forgeries were first discovered? Why the delay for negotiations with the felon? The probable answer is that these officials hoped to make some arrangements that would secure the payment of their claims, and perhaps screen the offender from punishment. The law, in the interests of public morals and the general good, forbids all such transactions.

WE have quite too many accepted manuscripts on hand whose publication has been delayed unconscionably by the pressure upon our columns. We have great patience with those who write to hasten publication; but no such letter lately received has pleased us more than the following, the enjoyment of which we share with our readers:

"——— COLLEGE, Dec. 9th, 1879.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

"I know you will be glad to hear from me—editors always like to hear from people—and so I send you my annual letter calling attention to my accepted article, entitled '———,' of which you say, under date of January 24th: 'Thanks for the reminder. I will try to get the article in soon; but may have to wait till the lectures ease up.' Now, I don't wish to imply that I am in any hurry about it; for I am not. Indeed, I don't know but I begin to enjoy the delay. It removes all temptation for writing the sequel (editors, I know by experience, are fond of sequels), which else would have been forwarded long ere this. And then I imagine myself, in my old age, telling the literary younglings around me how I once sent an article to THE INDEPENDENT—a famous paper of that day—and then sent a letter every year calling attention to it, until, etc., and then, etc., etc.

"But I must leave something to say another time, and so, congratulating you heartily on what you publish and also on what you don't publish, I am truly yours,

"———— ———— ————."

We will try to get the article in soon; but may have to wait till the lectures ease up. If we fail, please remind us again.

....A Northern friend, Mr. Holmes Ammidown, visiting in St. Augustine, Florida, who is working hard to get up a free reading-room, public library, and historical society, and to put in order the plaza, or public park, writes us that little can be got for such objects from the native Southerners, but that the chief dependence is on visitors from the North. He writes:

"You, who are not well informed upon the condition of the people in most parts of these Southern States, cannot realize fully what it is. The educated and reading men, instead of aiding to improve the people and provide better for sustaining a greater variety of industrial pursuits, give their chief object to politics and the emoluments of office, that they may magnify their importance before the public. The great mass of the people are very ignorant. About all they aspire to is to vote for what they call the Democratic party; and why and wherefore they know not, only that they are opposed to Northern people, supposed to be their enemies."

....The great burning question in the Presbyterian papers still is whether they were or were not eager in helping on reunion. They were just getting interested to find out whether a man could believe in modern science and yet be a Christian, when this new and vastly more vital question was sprung upon them, and they give column after column of discussion to it. If we have not quite forgotten what is so far behind, THE INDEPENDENT urged the reunion just as strongly as could be done by an outsider, while at the same time fearing that it would hamper that liberty of faith which ought to be allowed in all denominations. But some of the very best men in both the New and the Old School bodies were very much afraid that the union would be an injury either to the soundness or to the liberty of the Church.

....*The Churchman* says that King's Chapel, Boston, was no exception to the rule which it asserts, that the Episcopal Prayer Book always keeps its congregations sound in the faith. It declares, by way of explanation, that the congregation of King's Chapel were all Tories, and left the city when the King's troops evacuated it, and that an independent congregation seized the house and made the organization Unitarian. It makes it clear that they were patriots, but not that they had not been Episcopalians.

....Thomas Moore warned Lord Byron (think of it!) of the danger to religion from the geological doctrines of Cuvier. Now theology has accepted Cuvier's heresy as to the age of the earth and relies on him as a sound pillar on which to rest because he opposed Evolution. For the same reason Agassiz, though bitterly assailed at one time for making several species of man, is now canonized as a scientific saint, his old heresy all forgotten, because he opposed development.

....We last week adverted to the use which Christian apologists might properly make of Professor John Fiske's philosophical principles against materialism. We are glad to see that Professor Fiske is likely to repeat in this city the lectures on "America's Place in History," which he has delivered twice in Boston and also in London. He is not an annalist, but a thinker and an enunciator of principles, and what he has to say will be well worth hearing.

....The Supreme Court of the United States has decided not to advance the Legal-tender case on its calendar, so as to hear the argument during the present term, assigning as a reason that it will not settle so grave a question of constitutional law without a full bench of judges, Mr. Justice Hunt being for the present disabled. The reason is a good one, and yet it is much to be regretted that the decision cannot be had at an early date.

....Our readers will notice that we have changed the title of one of our departments from "Young and Old" to "Old and Young." The poem and story in the first part of that department we hope will be interesting to the older readers, while the children will have a special claim on the poem and stories that follow. We are now giving room to that family department, and we mean that it shall give pleasure to all.

....Another article this week from Col. Kemble replies to Secretary Schurz's letter in last week's INDEPENDENT. We ought to say that Col. Kemble is endorsed in the heartiest way by Dr. Twing, of the Episcopal Board of Missions, in whose service he once was, and we have sufficient evidence that while Indian inspector he did not enrich himself from the appropriations for moving the Poncas to the Indian Territory.

....*Puck* has some excellent caricatures, but when it sets Archbishop McCloskey down on a milking-stool on the nigh side of the Irish cow, its artist quite underrates his intelligence. The Archbishop will always get on the right side of that cow. By the way, the French have the proverb "as ignorant as an artist," and we sometimes wonder if the artist lives that knows from which side a cow is milked.

....*The Interior* tells the story of a little boy

who was practicing with his new Christmas bow and arrow, and was observed to be careful always to shoot his arrow into the ground. "Johnny, why don't you shoot your arrow into the air?" asked his mother. "Oh! cos," said Johnny, "I'm afraid that I'll kill God!" The story is commended to *The Observer*. It has a childish fear that some scientist will kill God.

....The New York Society for the Suppression of Vice is taking hold of an extremely important matter, in demanding a separation of the sexes in our county penal institutions and the care of women by female officers. Their meeting at Association Hall, next Monday evening, will be devoted to this subject and will be open to gentlemen only.

....If every family would resolve during the year 1880 not to live beyond its means, and then carry out the resolution, the consequence would be that a great many families would at the end of the year be better off than when they began it, and there would be fewer paupers to need the help of public and private charity.

....The Pope's new official paper, *The Aurora*, carries the motto "*Diligite homines, interficite errores*" (Love men, destroy their errors), which, we presume, is a quotation from Aquinas. Have our many new subscribers noticed what is the motto of THE INDEPENDENT? There is nothing equal to it in all the Schoolmen.

....The experiment in Providence, R. I., of setting tramps to work, and thus making them pay their way, is working admirably. It lessens their number and gives them a lesson in industry. The experiment ought to be tried wherever tramps are found.

....Mr. Denis Kearney, the great statesman of California, still sticks to Senator Thurman as the Democratic candidate for the presidency. This is cheering for the disappointed Senator. It is possible that his California friend will pull him through, after all.

....The Rev. Wm. M. Baker, whose attractive story is concluded this week on page twenty-six, is said to be the author of the latest novel in the "No-Name Series," entitled "His Majesty, Myself," and published by Roberts Bros., of Boston.

....The Indiana Democrats are showing both their stupidity and their temper in their manner of dealing with the Negro immigrants to that state. Their wise way would be to treat these immigrants kindly, since they can't keep them out of the state, if they choose to come.

....The repudiating constitution of Louisiana has been adopted by a vote of 59,072 for it and 26,378 against it. The state, as shown by the returns of the last election, is overwhelmingly Democratic and disgracefully dishonest.

....Should a husband keep his wife informed of his business affairs? By all means, for his own sake, as well as for hers. She has a right to such confidence as his nearest earthly friend, and it is a bad sign in him if he does not bestow it.

....The statistics show that the deaths in this city in 1879 were more than three thousand in excess of the births, although there was during the year no epidemic, a fact not creditable to its sanitary condition.

....Mr. Parnell is going about the country; but, while any reasonable appeal for aid to the starving poor meets ready sympathy, he finds that the attempt to raise money for political movements will not be a success.

....Governor Garcelon, in taking leave of his council, is said to have been "very much affected," even to tears. It was time for him to weep. But lachrymose villainy is not always penitential.

...."The Klepto-Maine-iacs"—such is the title which a Connecticut paper not inappropriately applies to Governor Garcelon and his Council.

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY AND OTHER PREMIUMS.

WE find, on posting up our accounts, that we have now over two thousand (2,000) copies of Worcester's Dictionary to deliver to our subscribers. Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, the highly respected and responsible publishers of this great work, inform us by letter that they are doing all they *possibly can* to fill every order sent to them, and that they will soon be filled in the order of record as received. If our subscribers and friends will be patient, they will soon be served. We gave public notice, through our paper, very early in the season, that there would probably be a great rush for the Dictionary the last of December, during the Holidays, and advised our readers to send their orders at once. Those who heeded our advice have got the Dictionary. We expected large orders for this great premium, but confess that we did not expect so great a demand as the figures now show.

In regard to the Rev. Joseph Cook's books and the "Inner Life of Abraham Lincoln," we will say that, in consequence of the recent fire in Boston, which destroyed the store of Houghton, Osgood & Co.—the publishers of both of these books—there has been some delay in our delivery of these premiums. We expect, however, within *twenty days* to fill every order.

The extraordinary demand for our Premium Engravings—viz., the "Emancipation Proclamation," "Authors of the United States," etc.—has been such that we could not fill all the orders from stock on hand. Within two weeks, however, a full supply will be received and every order executed.

We are doing all we possibly can to meet the wants of every subscriber, and we shall not relax our efforts until every premium is delivered.

Publisher's Department.

SOOTHING AND HEALING, we might with truth add certainly curing in every case. No remedy known equals Coe's Cough Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Consumption. It is an old and tried friend and always proves true.

MUSICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE third public rehearsal of the Symphony Society of New York will take place at Steinway Hall, Thursday afternoon, January 15th, on which occasion M. Adolphe Fischer, the violoncellist from Paris, will make his American *début*. The programme will include the Symphony Pastorale of Beethoven, Sant-Saëns concert for violoncello—solo, with orchestra; Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" (prelude and finale); solo for violoncello, Chopin Nocturne and "Tarantella," by Fischer; and a new composition by Dvorak. The concert, with the same programme, will take place on the following Saturday evening, January 17th.

Mr. Vale, manager of the American Literary Bureau, announces a series of first-class entertainments to be given at Chickering Hall during the next few weeks. On January 19th and 23d Mr. George Vandenhoff can be heard in a new programme of selections from Shakespeare, Dickens, and other authors; on the 30th inst., Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., in humorous and dramatic readings; on February 2d Mr. Burbank will give some of his inimitable dialect recitations; and on February 9th Mr. Roberts, Jr., will close the series with a choice programme of new selections.

THE annual statement of the assets of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company will be found in our advertising columns, showing a total of assets in the general business of the company of about thirteen and a quarter millions. In addition to its general assets, the Fidelity holds a distinct Trust Capital of a million, as the special security for its trust-funds and investments, which constitute a very large part of its great business. The time and call loans of the Fidelity amount to over $8,500,000, secured by ample collaterals, which gives some idea of the extent and character of its banking business. Besides this is the extensive department of Safe Deposits, which is managed with every appliance for perfect security and at the same time for the utmost convenience of depositors. The Fidelity is fully maintaining its high position among the money institutions of Philadelphia and the well-deserved confidence of its long line of depositors and clients.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

THE MUSICAL HERALD.—Pastors, choristers and all others who are interested in Church and Sunday-school music will surely welcome the advent of a new monthly journal which is to be devoted largely to the subjects named, as well as to all departments of musical culture. The new journal is a monthly of twenty-eight pages, is to be published in Boston, and is to be called *The Musical Herald*. The enterprise has brains, as well as capital, behind it, and its staff of editors includes writers of well-known ability. There will also be many valuable contributors, whose names are not now announced. Eight pages of choice music will appear in each number. The publishers design to make *The Musical Herald* occupy a place in musical literature that no existing journal fills.

THE old Ætna, of Hartford, a fire insurance company as well known as any financial institution in the country, tells its annual story in the statement printed in another column. In examining his insurance policies at the beginning of the year, the prudent man will see that he is well insured in the Ætna.

THE only new article in Ladies' Jewelry is a quarter century is the *Gantcline*. Sent on receipt of price, $2. Very popular. Geo. D. STEVENS, Jeweler, 262 Broadway. (Of late firm A. Rumrill & Co.)

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL, an illustrated catalogue of garden, farm, and flower seeds, contains much interesting and valuable reading-matter, and will be sent free to subscribers of THE INDEPENDENT by addressing W. ALTEE BURPEE, 221 Church Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

LIFE INSURANCE REPORT.

THE United States Life Insurance Company, in its thirtieth annual report, printed elsewhere, presents the summary of its business for the year promptly on time. It claims to be the only local Company that has succeeded in doing so annually. Among the noticeable features to be considered in connection with this Company's business is the new and very liberal form of policy it issues. All the usual restrictions and conditions as to occupation, residence, and cause of death are removed after the policy has been in force three years. Another new condition secures to the insured, whose premiums have been paid for three years, continued insurance for the full amount of the policy for as long a time as the entire reserve will carry it.

During thirty years of business experience the Company has annually added to its assets and surplus. The statement for the year just ended shows a large increase in both items. In referring to this Company's long and successful business career, it is worthy of remark that none of the companies organized in this state before the civil war, of which the United States Life is one, have retired from business, and that all of the companies which have failed or reinsured were organized during or since the war, when the currency was inflated and values were unsettled. The Company numbers among its directors some of our best financiers, and in presenting its report so promptly gives evidence of able executive management. The United States is sure to be a well-managed Company under the able direction of the president, Mr. James Buell, an old financier, well and favorably known over the entire country and also the president of the Importers' and Traders' Bank of this city, an institution likewise well known in all the states.

THE United States Mining Investment Company, whose offices are at 61 Broadway, this city, has been formed to meet a pressing and increasing want in financial circles of the United States, which is to investigate, by the best engineering talent, employed *specially* in the interest of the Company, as well as others of well-known reputation, the real merits and value of mining properties. Only dividend-paying mines are dealt in. In buying and selling, therefore, the public can do their business with this Company. Every property which is offered to investors, bearing the Company's indorsement, will have received the sanction of its board, based upon reports of their own employed engineers, from personal examination of the same; and the names of the Company's officers and trustees guarantee that it will do what it undertakes in an honorable and trustworthy manner.

The character of the Company best appears by mentioning a few of the gentlemen connected with it. Mr. Edward Bates Dorsey is the president and Mr. Samuel A. Wheelwright is the secretary. In the list of vice-presidents and directors belong such well-known men as Henry W. Ford, president Bank of the Republic; James D. Fish, president Marine Bank; Charles M. Fry, president Bank of New York; Arthur B. Graves, president St. Nicholas Bank; Wm. H. Guion; D. S. Appleton; Charles L. Perkins; Ulysses S. Grant, Jr.; and others equally well known.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY.

ATTENTION is called to the annual statement of the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, which appears on page 25. This institution has always stood on a sound financial basis and enjoyed the entire confidence of all with whom it transacts business. With a capital stock of half a million dollars and with assets now amounting to $4,767,902.53, the Company is regarded safe beyond question. The surplus is $1,071,421.18, while the total income during the past year is $1,031,017.18. The Company's assets are all invested in first-class securities, that can be easily converted into cash. Under the able management of the president, Mr. Samuel R. Shipley, and the other officers, the affairs of the Provident Life and Trust Company are sure to prosper.

SONORA CONSOLIDATED.

THIS mine is just now attracting considerable attention, both on this coast and in the East, from stock dealers who have an eye to prospective dividends. The west drift, 100 level, is now in 50 feet, and in its progress has cut two promising ledges. The rock in the face of the drift is very hard, but contains stringers of very good ore; and the fact that the rock is much stained with iron is a most favorable indication. The walls of the two-foot ledge just passed through are well defined, though the vein matter itself is much broken, thus affording an excellent opportunity for following the vein by winze to greater depth in most favorable and promising ground. —*Daily Bodie Standard, Dec. 31st, 1879.*

WHITTEMORE & Co., the well-known bankers and brokers, of 37 Exchange Place, this city, besides dealing in stocks, bonds, and other securities, make a specialty of mining stocks. This house transacts all orders, either on the New York or San Francisco Stock Exchanges, with equal promptness. In this city one member of the firm is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and another member is a member of the New York Mining Exchange. If you cannot call in person, orders in writing will receive prompt attention.

THE superior silver-plated ware manufactured by the Middletown Plate Company, of Middletown, Conn., is well known over the entire country, and the increasing sales during the past season attest the desirability of the goods. In passing down-town, be sure to call at the warerooms of the Company, 18 John Street; or, if living away from New York, inquire of any dealer in plated ware for the Middletown goods.

READ the annual statement of the Phœnix, the well-known fire insurance company of Hartford. The figures will be read with interest by insurance agents and property owners throughout the country.

IMPROVED SAWS.—There is probably no mechanical tool with which we could less easily dispense than the saw. It has been in use from the earliest ages. When we consider the ancient origin of this tool, it is rather surprising that it should not have been long before this greatly improved in form, as it has been in the material of which it is made. With the exception, however, of giving to it a circular form, there has been little if any change in its shape; and in its operative parts, the teeth, there has been none at all, until lately. But within two or three years past an ingenious improvement in the shape of the teeth has been introduced, by which the cutting capacity of the saw is doubled or trebled. This improvement is the invention of Mr. E. M. Boynton, of 80 Beekman Street, New York, and has been found of such utility that large numbers of these improved saws are now in use. These saws possess several great advantages over the old V-tooth saws, among which the most important are speed, ease of cutting, and perfect self-clearing from the sawdust. After an experience of two years in using one of these saws, we can speak confidently of their great value, both in cutting wood for household use and in the heaviest lumbering. Not only is time saved, but the work is rendered easier and a saving of wood gained; and that nuisance in many a farmer's yard—viz., the pile of chips which accumulate when an ax is used—is rendered unnecessary and impossible.

The form of teeth in the Boynton saw is such that as much cutting is done in the back stroke as in the forward one. The cutting is more rapid, inasmuch as the cutting face of the tooth is at right angles, or perpendicular to the surface of the wood to be cut, while the old V-tooth is of such a shape that it has a tendency to rise and jump over it. A log of buttonwood, twelve inches in diameter, has been cut through with one of these saws in *eight seconds*, and two men with one saw, once filed, have cut 26 cords of hard wood—beech, maple, elm, and hickory—in eight hours.—*American Agriculturist.*

GOOD HOTELS.

HOTEL accommodations for travelers are of the greatest importance to persons who have to move about the country on business or for pleasure. "Just where to go" is what every man wants to know, when he leaves home. The Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot, New York City, is a very popular resort, because the attendance there is prompt and satisfactory. The charges are reasonable and the *menage* complete. Try it. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. *Be careful to see that Grand Union Hotel is on the sign where you enter.*

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Broadway. First-class in all its appointments. Large, well-ventilated rooms, perfect cleanliness, table and attendance unsurpassed, central location. Offers superior attractions to business or pleasure travelers.

"TEMPER is everything," and in the pens of the Esterbrook Steel Pen Company the temper will be found all that is to be desired.

EASY boots, of superior quality, for ladies and gentlemen. Watkins, 241 Fourth Avenue. Established 1840. Fine Custom Work a specialty.

CHRISTMAS!!!—THE GREAT HOLIDAY GIFTS.—In rare confections and fine chocolate and bon-bons, together with a brilliant importation of rich fancy boxes, etc. The confections are put in $1 boxes and upward and constitute a very choice present. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, southwest cor. of 12th and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

THE BEAUTIFIER.

THE extensive popularity achieved by "Champlin's Liquid Pearl" is an instance of the success that attends the introduction of a preparation possessing the merits of this well-known beautifier of the complexion. It is endorsed by the great operatic and theatrical lady celebrities, such as Lotta, Fanny Janauschek, Fanny Davenport, Mlle. Titiens, Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Jane Coombs, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Miss Sarah Jewett, Miss Charlotte Thompson, and many others, which is proof of its value and purity, as compared with other preparations for the same purpose, since it is natural to suppose that, among all the cosmetics in the market, they would be sure to choose the best. It is guaranteed, by the analysis of the late Prof. Hadley, to contain nothing injurious to the skin, and there is, consequently, no danger in its use, as there is with other and inferior articles. The following letter from Adelina Patti explains itself:

"ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,
"COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, ENG., June 16th, 1879.

"MESSRS. CHAMPLIN & CO., NEW YORK:

"Madame Adelina Patti asks you to send her immediately, by next steamer, five dozen of your 'Liquid Pearl.' You can send it collect on delivery or indicate other means for payment. Madame Patti has been told that the price of five dozen amounts to $25. or five livres. Address, if you please, the small boxes Madame Adelina Patti, at the theater above mentioned. By order of Mme. Patti,

"G. FRANCHI.

"Yours very truly,
"O. H. P. CHAMPLIN."

MILHAU'S ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK is made from the best Peruvian Bark and is the original article that has been before the public since 1830. It is recognized as a most palatable and efficient preparation in all the wide range of cases in which a tonic is needed. It needs only to be known to be appreciated.

SHAKESPEARE, wisest of men, over 200 years ago detailed almost every experience of the human heart and almost every phase of human life, and in one place he even seems to have prophesied that remedy of remedies, the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WHEN you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage, Expressage, and Carriage Hire, and stop at **Grand Union Hotel**, nearly opposite Grand Central Depot. 350 elegant rooms, reduced to $1 and upward per day. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse Cars, Stages and Elevated Railroad to all Depots.

A MINISTER relates his experience thus:
I take pleasure in adding to your many testimonials that last Thursday (Thanksgiving Day), not being able to preach, on account of rheumatic pains in the shoulder, I bought a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil, which, after using several times, relieved me wonderfully.
DR. B. PICK, *Rochester, New York.*
One of New York's prominent chemists, Mr. Albert C. Dung, 61 Bowery, says:
"St. Jacob's Oil cured a well-known auctioneer and many other prominent citizens of rheumatism. It is a reliable remedy."

PERSONS afflicted with catarrh should write to Dr. M. W. Case, 933 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and get the full particulars regarding his popular remedy. "Carbolate of Tar Inhalants," an advertisement of which appears on the last page. Read the following from the *Christian Voices*: "We believe we are doing the public good service in calling special attention to the advertisement of Dr. M. W. Case's Carbolate of Tar Inhalants for the cure of Catarrh and Consumption. As the result of many years' practice in Florida, and the careful study of chronic lung difficulties and the various forms of Catarrh, Dr. Case has compounded his Carbolate of Tar, which, in our judgment, is the best specific known to the medical profession. The Inhaler is nicely made and is very pleasantly used. The medicines are put up in good style. In chronic cases the effect is wonderful, a single day's test convincing any one of the benefit of using it. We would advise any one afflicted with any form of these nauseous and terrible diseases to send for Dr. Case's Carbolate of Tar Inhalant."

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It is not a mere stimulant, like the extracts of beef; but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties. Is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by all druggists.

NEVER RETURN.

IT is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health never return to the East or South except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients saved and cured, under the care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will but use Hop Bitters in time. This we know. See other column.

THE GREAT KELLOGG conscientiously writes to Messrs. Champlin & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:
"*Dear Sirs:*—It gives me pleasure to add my name to the list of those who have already recommended your 'Liquid Pearl,' and to express the satisfaction it has afforded me.
"Yours truly, CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG."

NOTICES.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY,
ROOMS 80 WALL ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 12th, 1880.
THE SAILOR'S HOME, 190 CHERRY ST.
The building has been remodeled and enlarged, and will be free to the inspection of the friends and patrons of the Society Wednesday, January 21st. Services in the Chapel at 2 o'clock P. M., with statement and addresses, after which a collation will be served in the dining-room.
In behalf of the Trustees, R. W. ROPES, C. F. HARDY, F. STURGES, W. MATHEWS, M. NILES, *Committee.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
ESTABLISHED 1831.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN SAVE MONEY by ordering their goods through HENRY W. BOND, Purchasing Agent, 58 Walker St. P. O. Box 1803, N. Y. City. Send postal card for "*Shopping Guide.*"

BRONCHINE.
The accepted remedy for
BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, AND PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.
THOUSANDS TESTIFY TO ITS MERITS AND CONSIDER IT INDISPENSABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD.
Only a REMEDY TO BE RELIED UPON could command such testimonials as have been furnished by our most prominent citizens.
RELIEF VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS will cure DYSPEPSIA and remove bile and give healthy action to the LIVER.
For sale by all Druggists and
RELIEF MANUFACTURING CO.,
46 Beaver Street.

HANFORD'S NONE SUCH BAKING POWDER
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Contains no Terra Alba, Alum, Corn Starch, Rice Flour, Wheat Flour, *or filling of any kind.* MOST BAKING POWDERS contain from 40 to 50 PER CENT. OF FILLING, generally corn starch, rice flour, wheat flour, or some of the other above-mentioned impurities, *making one pound of this Powder equal to nearly two pounds of almost any other kind in the market!* MOST BAKING POWDERS, IN ADDITION TO BEING ADULTERATED, ARE PUT UP SHORT WEIGHT, so that you do not get much over *twelve or thirteen ounces for a pound.* **The Amount of the Purchase will be Forfeited** to any dealer finding my Powder **Short Weight, or any Impurity in it whatever.** Manufactured by GEORGE C. HANFORD, Syracuse, N. Y. For sale by **PARK & TILFORD, Broadway and 21st Street.**

CANTRELL'S SHOE STORE,
Fourth Avenue, cor. 20th St.,
NEW YORK.
This establishment is one of the oldest and best known Shoe Stores in the city. Men's, Women's Youth's, and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and qualities and in the newest and very latest styles are here on constant exhibition. The business has been successfully conducted by CANTRELL for more than a third of a century, on the popular basis of "Fair Dealing, Good Goods, and Low Prices." The best family trade is respectfully solicited. Orders from the country will have the best attention.

—NEW—
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT.
Choice Garden, Farm, and Flower Seeds at Moderate Prices.
AGRICULTURISTS will rejoice to learn of the opening of a first-class Seed House, which affords them the opportunity of buying STRICTLY FRESH STOCK, thereby avoiding chances of loss and disappointment, arising from planting old seeds. Particular caution on the part of buyers is necessary this year, as there is an unusually heavy stock of last season's surplus on the market. We send samples of Staple Seeds free, so that farmers can test their growth before buying.
Catalogues (unillustrated,) Free to all.
A. D. COWAN & CO.,
The AMERICAN SEED WAREHOUSE
114 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK.
Please mention THE INDEPENDENT.

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.
ALAPAHA STEAM SAW MILLS
SLOAT, BUSSELL & CO.
are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a Superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Untapped
GEORGIA PITCH PINE.
76 BAY STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.
116 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Export or Domestic Cargoes SAWN TO ORDER, and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia.

VIRGINIA FARMS
Catalogues sent free. Now is the time to buy. Maps of Virginia, 25c. CHAFFIN, STAPLES & Co., Richmond, Va.

For New Terms for 1880 see page 31.

THE ALBANY CORN-PLANTER.

PLANTS ALL KINDS OF SEEDS WITH PRECISION.
Awarded the Highest Medal at the Centennial, as being the best Planter.
SAVES ITS COST IN PLANTING FIFTEEN ACRES OF CORN. One man and a horse can plant from seven to ten acres of corn in one day, with the Planter, at a cost of from $3.50 to $4.

COST TO PLANT FIFTEEN ACRES BY HAND:

Marking, man and horse, 2 days, at $3	$6 00
Planting, twelve men, at $1	12 00
Board, ten men, two meals each, at 25c	5 00
Wasted, one bushel of corn	1 00
Total cost by hand	$24 00

Send for Circulars, etc., to O. H. P. CORNELL, Proprietor Albany Agr'l Works, Albany, N. Y.

"TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED."

THE

PHŒNIX

Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital $1,000,000

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE COMPANY
JANUARY 1st, 1880.

Cash Capital, ...	$1,000,000 00
Reserve for Outstanding Losses,	98,958 00
Reserve for Reinsurance, . .	759,878 64
SURPLUS over all Liabilities,	874,504 63
CASH ASSETS, ...	$2,733,341 27

LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION OF COMPANY,
$13,718,617 48.

Insures all kinds of Property at Equitable Rates.

AGENCIES IN NEARLY EVERY STATE AND TERRITORY, AND ON THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

H. KELLOGG, President.
A. W. JILLSON, Vice-Pres't.
D. W. C. SKILTON, Secretary.
GEO. H. BURDICK, Ass't Sec'y.

H. M. Magill, General Agent, Western Department, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. E. Magill, General Agent, Pacific Department, San Francisco, Cal.

Col. A. G. Dickinson, Agente General, Cuban Department, Havana, Cuba.

GEO. M. COIT, Agent,
150 *Broadway, New York City.*

Thirtieth Annual Statement of the United States Life Insurance Co.,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
for the Year ending December 31st, 1879.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
To reserve at 4½ per cent. American Table (N. Y. State Standard)	$4,014,837 00	By bonds and mortgages	$1,923,874 54
To claims in course of settlement	83,696 00	By United States and New York City and County and other bonds	2,074,332 50
To premiums paid in advance	2,999 84	By real estate	154,850 00
To liability for lapsed policies present able for surrender	5,903 00	By cash in banks	54,236 15
To accrued rents and unpresented accounts	3,314 91	By cash in office	618 63
To surplus as regards policyholders	872,484 06	By loans on policies	101,908 97
		By call loans secured by United States and other stocks, and bonds, and mortgages	476,246 26
		By balances due by agents, secured	13,641 99
		By interest accrued	71,266 72
		By deferred premiums, less 10 per cent. for collection	67,434 00
		By premiums in course of collection, less 10 per cent	45,317 14
Total	$4,983,226 81	Total	$4,983,226 81

DIRECTORS.

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CLINTON GILBERT,
WM. B. BOLLES,
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON,
HENRY W. FORD,
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Also President of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.

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A. WHEELWRIGHT, *Ass't Secretary.* CHAS. H. MILLER, *Cashier.*
A. H. BUCK, *Med. Director.*

Home Office, 261, 262, and 263 Broadway, New York.

Financial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

BUSINESS.—The past week has brought about but little change in the business situation. Some departments have shown signs of renewed activity, but it is as yet too early for the beginning of the general spring trade. Values have remained steady, except for breadstuffs and provisions, which have continued weak and declining.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The imports for the week were 6,915,599, of which $2,113,912 were dry goods and $4,801,687 general merchandise. The exports of domestic produce, etc. amounted to $5,900,669.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS.—BANK CHECK.—HOLDER OF HAS NO CLAIM AGAINST DRAWEE.—A bank in Missouri sold to plaintiff for value a draft, wherein it directed a bank in New York, where it had a deposit, to pay to the order of plaintiff a sum less than the sum on deposit. Before the draft was presented for payment the Missouri bank made an assignment for creditors in Missouri, in which was included its deposit in New York. Payment of the draft being refused, plaintiff brought action in New York against the Missouri bank and attached the deposit. In an equitable action against the two banks and the assignee to have the deposit charged with the payment of plaintiff's claim, held (1) that the New York bank could not be charged as a debtor to plaintiff and an action on the draft could not be maintained against it; (2) that the assignment, being valid and prior in time to the attachment, transferred to the assignee the title to the deposit as against plaintiff's claim. United States Circuit Court, S. D., New York, November 25th, 1879. Rosenthal *vs.* Mastin Bank *et al.*

PROMISSORY NOTE.—ACCOMMODATION.—COLLATERAL.—Defendant gave his promissory note as accommodation to A, who pledged it as collateral for his indebtedness to B, who, after a portion of the debt was paid and after maturity of the pledged notes, sold it to plaintiff. Held, the plaintiff took the note subject to all the equities between the parties, and could recover only to the extent of the unpaid portion of the debt for which it was collateral.—First Nat. Bank *vs.* Werst *et al.*, Sup. Ct. Iowa, 3 Northwestern Rep. 267.

PARTNERSHIP.—LIABILITIES OF PARTNERS AFTER DISSOLUTION BY DEATH.—The death of one member of a partnership works a dissolution of the firm; but the partners are jointly and severally liable for the performance of the partnership contracts and any one or all of the partners may be sued upon a contract made by the firm.—Buyers *vs.* Chicago R. I. & P. R. Co. Opinion by Rothrock, J., Iowa Sup. Ct., Dec., 1879.

MONEY MARKET.—The large disbursements for interest and dividends, together with the payments on account of $5,000,000 bonds bought by the Treasury for the Sinking Fund, had a favorable effect on the market, and call loans ruled easy at 3 to 5 per cent. on Governments and 4 to 6 on stocks. Mercantile paper was in good demand. We quote first-class endorsed notes of short date at 5½ to 6 per cent.; four months, 5½ to 6 per cent.; and good single names, four to six months, at 6 to 7 per cent. The Supreme Court of the United States refuses to advance the case involving inquiry in respect of the constitutionality of the Legal-tender Act.

LONDON MARKET.—Consols were steady at 97⅞ to 97¾. United States bonds were strong and American railway securities in good demand.

EXCHANGE.—Foreign was strong and rates were advanced to 4.82½ for 60 days and 4.84½ for demand bills. New York exchange was quoted on Saturday at the places named as follows: Savannah, buying ¼ off, selling ¼ prem.; Charleston, easier, buying ¼@5-16, selling ⅜@par; New Orleans, commercial $2.50@$3.00 discount, bank $1.00 discount; Chicago, 60 to 70 prem.; Boston, par.

SILVER.—The amount of standard silver dollars still continues to increase in the Treasury vault, the Secretary of the Treasury not paying it out in quantities greater than ten per cent. According to a statement prepared at the Treasury, the amount of standard silver dollars now reckoned in Government assets is $38,168,064; of fractional silver coin, $18,881,629; and of silver certificates, $4,888,658. The bullion value of the 412½-grain silver dollar is now $0.8759. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Bar Silver	111¾	112¼
Trade Dollars	90	90½
Halves and Quarters	90¼	par.
Dimes and Half Dimes	90¼	par.

GOLD.—Specie importations for the week ending January 9th amount to only $10,597, of which $7,953 was gold and $2,644 silver. The total since January 1st is $12,957, consisting of $7,953 gold and $5,004 silver.

STOCK MARKET. — Speculation has been active, with prices fluctuating frequently, but not widely, the week finally closing at an advance of 1 to 7¼ per cent. Investment securities of all kinds were active and firm, with the greatest activity in the Grangers, the coal stocks, and trunk lines. The telegraph stocks were higher and the low-priced shares also participated in the upward movement. The highest quotations of the week were generally made in the final dealings.

The following will show the changes in prices during the week:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Albany and Susquehanna	103½	103	103½	102½
American Dist. Tel. Co.	71½	71½	71½	70
Atl. and Pac. Tel.	42	42	39¾	40¾
Boston Air Line, pf.	56	57¾	55	57½
Boston Land Co.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9
Boston Water Power	11¾	11¾	11¾	—
Burl., Cedar Rapids, and N.	56	56	56	56½
Canada Southern	69½	70¾	68¾	69½
C., C., C., and I.	79	81¾	79	78¾
Chicago and Northwestern	91¼	99¾	90¾	92¼
Chicago and Northw'n, pf.	106	107¾	105¾	107½
Chic., Mil., and St. Paul	76	78¾	75¾	78¾
Chic., Mil., and St. Paul, pf.	101¼	103	101	102¾
Chic., St. P., & Minn.	47¾	48¾	46	46¾
C., R. I., and Pacific	140¼	153¾	140	150
Chicago, Bur., and Quincy	143	144¼	140	144
Chicago and Alton	101¼	109¾	101¾	108¾
Chicago and Alton, pf.	117	117	117	119
Chi., St. L., and N. O.	26	33	26	—
C., C., and Ind. Cen	21	29¾	20¾	22¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	107	108¾	106¾	108¼
Con. Coal	33	33	32¾	—
Canton Land	59	60	59	58
Ches. & Ohio	20	20¾	19¾	19¾
Ches. & Ohio, 1st pf.	31	32	30	31
Ches. & Ohio, 2d pf.	22	22	22	22¾
Caribou M.	5	5¾	4¾	5
Cent. Arizona M.	21	21¼	21	18
Del., Lack., and Western	84¾	88	83¾	85½
Del. and Hudson	76	78¼	74½	76¾
Express—Adams	107	108	106¾	107
American	57¾	58	57	57¾
United States	49½	49¾	48¾	48¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	105	105	101	101
Erie	42¾	43¾	41¼	43¼
Erie, pf.	69	71	68	70¼
Excelsior Mining	25½	25½	25½	25
Harlem	160	169	160	158
Han. and St. Joseph	34¼	36¾	34	36¼
Han. and St. Joseph, pf.	64	67¾	64	67¾
Homestake Mining	98	98	98	—
Houston and Texas	55	56¾	54	57
Illinois Central	99¾	101¾	99¾	101½
Ind., Cin., & Laf.	4¼	8	4¾	7
Kansas Pacific	87	97¼	87	92¾
Keokuk and D. M.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½
Keokuk and D. M., pf.	—	—	—	38
Louisville and Nashville	87¾	87¾	86¼	86½
Lake Shore	99¾	101¾	98¾	101¼
Lake Erie and West	24	31¾	24	31¾
La Plata M.	5¼	5¼	5¼	—
Little Pittsburgh	29¾	30	29½	29¾
Michigan Central	89	91	88½	90¾
Morris and Essex	102	105	101¾	104
M., K., and Texas	34¼	39¾	34¼	39½
Manhattan Railway	55	55¼	50	54
Metropolitan Elevated	115	121	115	119½
Mobile and Ohio	23	25¼	23	24¼
Mar. and Cin. 1st pf.	13¼	17	12	16
Mar. and Cin. 2d pf.	10	11¾	10	11
Maryland Coal	24½	25	24½	25½
N. Y. Central	130	135	129¾	133¾
N. J. Central	80¾	83¼	80¾	83
N. Y., N. H., and Hartford	155	156¾	155	155
N. Y. Elevated	123¾	126	120	125
Northern Pacific	33¾	33¾	32	33
Northern Pacific, pf.	57¼	57¾	56¾	57¼
Nash., Chat., and St. Louis	80¼	84¾	79½	84¾
New Central Coal	34	34¼	28	32
Ohio and Miss.	29¼	30¾	28¾	30¾
Ohio and Miss., pf.	58	59¼	58	59¼
Ontario Silver	39½	39½	39¼	39
Oregon Nav.	104½	115	104½	—
Pacific Mail	37¼	39¾	36¾	39¾
Panama	170	170	170	170
Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne	112	112	112	—
Phil. and Reading	71¼	71¾	70¾	70
Pullman Palace Car Co.	108	108	108	—
Quicksilver	20	22	20	22¼
Quicksilver, pf.	62¾	64¼	62¼	64¼
Rensselaer and Saratoga	119	119	119	—
St. Louis, Alt. and T. H.	19	29¾	19	24
St. Louis, Alt. and T. H. pfd.	43	52¾	43	53
St. Louis and Iron Mtn.	51¾	55¾	51¼	53½
St. Louis and San Fran.	40¾	44¾	40	42¼
St. Louis and San Fran., pf.	50	56	50	53¾
St. Louis and S. Fran., 1st pf.	69	75	69	72½
Sutro Tunnel	4¼	4¼	3¾	3¾
St. Paul & Sioux City	39¾	59¼	38¾	38
St. Paul & Sioux City, pf.	77	77	76	76½
Standard Mining	28½	30	28½	29¾
Union Pacific	85¾	88¾	84¾	88¾
Western Union Telegraph	101¼	102¾	99¾	102¼
Wabash and Pacific	43¼	44¾	42¾	44¾
Wabash and Pacific, pf.	66¾	68¾	65½	68

The committee representing the New York Central Stock Syndicate have notified Mr. Vanderbilt that they would take one hundred thousand shares of the stock on which they had the option up to the 10th inst. Since the first purchase of one hundred and fifty thousand shares they have made, with the aid of experts, a thorough and exhaustive examination of the property, financial condition, and general affairs of the Company, at present and for twenty years back. They say that the result of this examination more than justifies the confidence which they had in the property when they made the original contract to buy 250,000 shares.

Nearly four thousand miles of railroad were opened in the United States during the past twelve months, the exact figures being 3,738. This is a record which has not been equaled since 1873, the year in which the flush times which followed the war came to an end.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad has been sold under foreclosure proceedings to R. G. Ralston and S. A. Strang, of New York, the English Bondholders' Purchasing Committee, for $6,000,000. The gauge of the road will be changed to the national gauge.

The railway traffic of the country continues to show enormous gains. The Lake Shore earnings for December were $336,000 in excess of those of the previous year. The earnings of the Chicago, St. Paul, and Minn. Road show an increase of $2,792 for the fourth week of December, $23,945 for the month, and $227,554 for the year 1879.

The New York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad Company makes the following statement of its business for the first two months of the current fiscal year:

MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

	1878.	1879.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$1,381,391 25	$1,515,834 84	$134,443 59
Working expen's.	863,309 83	957,637 53	94,327 70
Net earnings	518,081 42	558,197 31	40,115 89

OCTOBER TO NOVEMBER, INCLUSIVE.

	1878.	1879.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$2,854,923 69	$3,229 532 51	$374,608 82
Working expen's.	1,717,355 12	1,955,612 67	238,257 55
Net earnings	1,137,568 57	1,273,919 84	136,351 27

The increase in net earnings is at the rate of about 12 per cent.

RAILROAD BONDS were active. Kansas and Texas issues, 1sts, selling up to 98½, and 2ds to 59. In Chesapeake and Ohio issues 1sts sold up to 65 and currency 6s to 39¼. The C., C., and I. C. incomes advanced to 37½; Mobile and Ohio first debentures to 71½, seconds to 49, fourths to 36½; Erie consol. seconds to 88; Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg firsts to 63½; Lake Erie and Western incomes to 64; and Delaware and Hudson firsts, Penn. Div., coupon, to 111½. Wabash consol. conv. rose to 99½; Texas Pacific incomes to 75½; Chicago and N. W. consol. gold coupons to 116; and Rock Island 6s to 114½.

STATE BONDS were moderately active. Tennessee old rose to 33; Arkansas 7s, Little R., Pine Bluff, and New Orleans R.R. sold at 6; Louisiana consols sold at 45; Alabama, Class C, at 62; and Georgia 7s, new, at 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS were strong and a fraction higher, closing as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States sixes, 1880, registered	102¾	102¾
United States sixes, 1880, coupon	102¾	102¾
United States sixes, 1881, registered	104½	104¾
United States sixes, 1881, coupon	104½	104¾
United States fives, 1881, registered	102¾	102¾
United States fives, 1881, coupon	103¼	103¾
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107¼	107¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107¼	107¾
United States fours, 1907, registered	104¼	104¾
United States fours, 1907, coupon	104	104¼
United States currency sixes, 1895	121½	—
United States currency sixes, 1896	121¾	—
United States currency sixes 1897	122	—
United States currency sixes, 1898	122½	—
United States currency sixes, 1899	123	—

At noon on Wednesday Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse opened proposals to sell United States bonds to the Treasury for the Sinking Fund, in response to the circular of last Saturday inviting proposals for $5,000,000. The entire offering amounted to $7,148,000 and only $393,000 were offered as high as the Treasury limit. The others were all below. Of the total, $5,000,000 were accepted, to be paid for immediately. The Secretary accepted $3,055,000 of the sixes of 1881, at from 104.20 to 104.25, and $1,945,000 of the fives of 1881, at from 103:35 to 103.37½, the successful bidders being Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the First National Bank, and Fisk & Hatch.

TREASURY BALANCES.—The Treasury now holds $366,954,050 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week, $879,550. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week, 146,500. National bank circulation outstanding: currency notes, 341,496,776; gold notes, 1,426,120.

The receipts of national bank-notes for redemption for the week, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, are as follows:

	1879.	1880.
New York	$926,000	$167,000
Boston	96,000	87,000
Philadelphia	6,000	50,000
Miscellaneous	201,000	243,000
Total	$2,260,000	$547,000

THE BANK STATEMENT shows an increase in all items except loans. The gain in surplus reserve amounts to $3,338,575, the banks now holding $3,810,400 above legal limit.

The following is the statement for the week in detail:

Names of Banks.	Average Loans and Discounts.	Average of Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Net Deposits other than U. S.
New York	$9,723,000	$2,017,000	$360,000	$9,233,000
Manhattan	6,240,300	642,600	450,700	4,542,000
Merchants'	6,887,500	1,556,900	171,300	5,772,600
Mechanics'	6,303,000	980,000	340,000	5,154,000
Union	4,547,100	1,081,300	126,000	3,871,000
America	8,230,400	1,069,700	234,800	5,582,600
Phenix	3,269,000	608,000	63,000	2,783,000
City	7,097,900	2,002,400	——	7,162,600
Tradesmen's	3,130,900	474,400	88,900	2,148,500
Fulton	1,644,900	258,700	123,200	1,187,200
Chemical	12,324,600	3,443,500	332,300	12,564,800
Mer. Exch.	3,675,200	662,300	207,500	3,033,500
Gallatin Na.	4,036,800	493,000	203,500	2,492,500
B'tch. & Dro.	1,209,000	316,300	87,800	1,098,400
M'chs. & Tra.	800,000	70,000	220,000	880,000
Greenwich	879,300	18,600	211,200	801,300
Lea. Manuf.	2,089,600	408,800	155,800	2,025,400
Sev'nth W'd	977,300	193,900	73,000	972,400
St'te of N.Y.	2,971,600	426,600	171,500	2,106,500
Amer. Ex.	13,465,000	2,394,000	258,000	9,868,000
Commerce	14,317,200	3,283,500	799,600	9,653,400
Broadway	5,175,800	749,700	286,200	3,973,800
Mercantile	3,568,500	624,400	268,800	3,457,700
Pacific	2,144,300	296,300	330,200	2,124,800
Republic	5,385,500	410,800	346,100	2,953,700
Chatham	3,380,200	704,500	214,800	3,308,000
People's	1,389,100	259,000	109,400	1,414,500
North Am.	2,130,700	246,000	71,000	2,027,800
Hanover	6,391,200	914,100	423,100	5,757,500
Irving	2,607,600	895,100	272,400	2,407,600
Metropoli'n	13,716,000	2,411,000	228,000	10,650,000
Citizens'	1,870,200	259,200	195,900	1,853,600
Nassau	2,258,100	95,100	151,800	2,081,900
Market	2,521,200	401,000	123,600	2,041,200
St. Nicholas	1,948,100	56,400	328,700	1,521,700
Shoe & Lea	3,785,000	824,300	202,300	4,002,300
Corn Exch.	3,597,800	423,300	98,000	2,201,800
Continental	4,435,900	958,700	188,200	4,304,100
Oriental	1,483,500	84,400	275,900	1,422,100
Marine	3,008,000	775,000	92,000	3,194,000
Imp. & Tra.	17,488,700	4,557,900	107,400	19,136,700
Park	14,128,700	2,955,800	461,300	16,340,200
Mec. Bkg. As	771,500	88,000	75,700	564,000
North River	793,000	45,700	104,800	732,400
East River	914,300	124,600	75,100	732,700
Man. & Mer.	167,500	5,000	71,200	256,700
Fourth Na.	14,901,700	2,760,400	954,400	14,152,100
Cent. Na.	9,006,000	1,021,000	577,000	7,665,000
Second Na.	2,372,000	320,000	314,000	2,503,000
Ninth Na.	4,739,400	960,000	263,300	4,555,700
First Na.	10,041,000	3,222,000	237,000	11,436 000
Third Na.	6,929,700	1,052,600	627,000	6,814 000
N. Y. N. Ex.	1,926,000	126,900	82 500	846,200
Bowery Na.	1,369,400	28,000	283,000	1,098,000
N. Y. Co.	1,061,400	29,700	303,300	1,248,500
Ger. Amer.	2,292,000	382,800	86,700	2,232,400
Chase Na.	2,626,400	475,200	184,300	2,570,400

The following is an analysis of the bank totals of this week, compared with that of last week:

	January 10th.	Comparisons.
Loans	$270,116,100	Dec. $59,100
Specie	51,473,500	Inc. 3,191,400
Legal-tenders	14,097,800	Inc. 1,374,300
Total reserve	65,571,300	Inc. 4,565,700
Deposits	248,995,800	Inc. 4,908,500
Reserve required	61,748,900	Inc. 1,227,125
Surplus	3,822,400	Inc. 3,338,575
Circulation	23,812,900	Inc. 64,300

BANK STOCKS were quiet. The latest quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
America	144	150	Mechanics'	133	—
Am'can Exch.	113	—	Mercantile	80	—
Chase Nat. B'k.	121	—	Merchants'	125	—
Commerce	135	—	Metropolitan	140	—
Corn Exch'nge.	144	—	Nassau	80	—
Fourth Nat'l	109	—	New York	140	—
Gallatin Nat'l.	135	—	North America.	66	—
Hanover	115	—	Pacific	—	150
Imp's & Trad's.	280	—	Republic	117¾	—
Leather Man'f.	135	—	Union	141	145
Manhattan	145	—			

The net increase in the circulation of the national banks for the year just closed was $18,985,109, making the total circulation of the national bank currency $340,288,012. The increase was caused by the growth of business and the consequent demand for more money.

It is stated that nearly thirty-nine thousand millions was paid during the year 1879 through the twenty-two clearing-houses of the country, exclusive of all balances settled in cash. The volume of business represented by the exchanges was larger by 37.3 per cent. in 1879 than in 1878. A part of this increase was due to the gigantic speculation in stocks which culminated in November; but, after deducting for exchanges possibly arising from that speculation double the market value of shares sold here, the remaining exchanges amount to $31,461,040,067 in 1879, against $24,230,933,166 in 1878, an increase of 29.8 per cent.

The Climax Mining Company have declared a dividend of ten cents per share on the capital stock, payable Jan. 15th.

The Ontario Silver Mining Company have declared the regular monthly dividend of fifty cents a share, payable Jan 15th.

The Horn Silver Mining Company, of Utah, of which Mr. Charles G. Francklyn, of this city, is the president, is pronounced by those who know to be one of the richest mines in the country. A dividend of $100,000 has just been declared, being

twenty-five cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable Jan. 26th.

The German-American Insurance Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable at the Company's office in New York (52 Wall Street), on Feb. 2d. The estimated gross earnings of the Company for Dec., 1879, were $366,828, and for Dec., 1878, $505,843, an increase of 1879 over 1878 of $160,985.

The Relief Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

The Globe Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

The Pacific Fire Insurance Company have declared their usual semi-annual dividend.

The Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

The trustees of the New York Savings Bank, Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, have declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums less than $1,000 and 4 per cent. on all sums over $1,000, payable Jan. 1st, 1880.

The Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of ten per cent.

The Central Pacific R. R. Company have declared a dividend of $3 per share.

The semi-annual dividend of the National Fire Insurance Company is now payable.

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Called Bonds Bought.

Bonds Substituted for Banks.

ASA P. POTTER, President.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, January 9th, 1880.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of

TEN PER CENT.,

payable on demand.

N. W. MESEROLE, Secretary.

Wm. B. HATCH & Co.

BANKERS.

25 Pine Street, New York,

Buy and Sell on Commission Governments and all Bonds and Stocks dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Interest Allowed on Daily Balances.

HARTFORD SECURITIES

bought and sold on commission.

WILLIAM B. HATCH.

THOMAS H. BOUDEN. FRANK JENKINS.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway

Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

secured by a first mortgage upon the extension of the railway from Albert Lea to Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The issue is limited to $10,000 per mile of completed road.

Interest payable December and June. Principal payable 1909.

For sale at par and interest by

Morton, Bliss & Co.,

Corner Nassau and Cedar Streets, N. Y.

HATCH & FOOTE,

Bankers, 12 Wall Street,

BUY AND SELL

Government Bonds, Stocks, and Miscellaneous Securities.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK, January 8th, 1880.

THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE will be paid on presentation of Dividend Warrant No. 9, on or after February 1st, at this office, or at the Company's office in San Francisco. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 52 WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, January 9th, 1880.

The SIXTY-THIRD semi-annual dividend is now payable. HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

German-American Insurance Co.,

113 and 115 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK, January 9th, 1880.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand. JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW YORK OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST., ROOMS 9 AND 10.

NOTICE. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company declared, on the 2d instant, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE (3) PER CENT. upon the stock of the Company, payable on and after the 2d February next. Dividends on stock registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall Street, Rooms 9 and 10. W. RANNEY, Secretary.

NEW YORK, January 9th, 1880.

TRANSFER NOTICE.

The transfer books of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on the 17th inst., and reopen at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall St., on the 6th February next.

NEW YORK, January 9th, 1880.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., 201 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Dec. 31st, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after January 2d, 1880.

P. NOTMAN,

Vice-President and Secretary.

☞ UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK, January 8th, 1880.—At a meeting of the Trustees of this Company, held this day, a dividend of 3½ PER CENT. was declared, payable out of the net earnings for the past six months on demand.

A. O. RONALDSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 7th, 1880.

55th DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend, payable on demand:

WM. A. BUTLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLIMAX MINING CO., of Leadville, Col., 58 Broadway, New York, January 8th, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend of TEN (10) CENTS per share (par value $10) on the capital stock, payable THURSDAY, January 15th, prox., at the office of the company. Transfer books close Saturday, 10th inst., and reopen on the 16th.

W. B. ALLEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, New York, Jan. 5th, 1880.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The regular semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Secretary.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

JAN. 7th, 1880. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ONTARIO SILVER MINING CO., 31 Broad Street. NEW YORK, Jan. 5th, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 31.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for December, payable at the office of WELLS, FARGO & CO., Transfer Agents, 65 Broadway, on the 15th inst. Transfer Books close on the 10th inst.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

HORN SILVER MINING CO. OF UTAH, OFFICE 44 WALL ST., NEW YORK.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of $100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS), being twenty-five cents per share (par value $25) on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at office of the Company, on and after January 20th. Transfer books will close January 21st and reopen January 27th.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, President.

INVESTMENT BONDS

OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES FOR SALE BY

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

IN LARGE AND SMALL LOTS.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.
DENVER, SOUTH PARK, AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY CO.
PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, AND NORTHERN RAILROAD CO.
TERRE HAUTE AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD CO., Guaranteed, Principal and Interest, by the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad.

26 Nassau Street, New York.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

We are authorized to receive subscriptions to $5,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company. Circulars containing particulars can be obtained at our office. Subscription list will be open from Monday, January 12th, until Thursday, the 15th inst., at noon.

WOERISHOFFER & CO.,

54 Exchange Place.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK, EIGHTH AV., CORNER 14TH ST.—The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be paid to the depositors on JAN. 1st, 1880, shall be at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $1,000 and FOUR PER CENT. on the excess of $1,000 on any one account.

INTEREST commences the FIRST OF EACH MONTH. MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

ASSETS, $3,905,344.54. SURPLUS, $525,739.90.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.

C. W. BEINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8th, 1879.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward and not exceeding one thousand dollars, and of four per cent. per annum on all sums in excess of one thousand dollars and not exceeding three thousand dollars, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on or after Monday, Jan. 19th, 1880, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Sec. HENRY LYLES, Jr., Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 1st, 1880.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS have ordered INTEREST to be PAID on all sums which have remained on deposit for three and six months ending January 1st, 1880, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all amounts of $1,000 and under, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the excess of 1,000, payable on and after January 19th, 1880. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal and draw interest from January 1st, 1880. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st, 1880.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

C. D. HEATON, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad Company

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

DUE IN 1908.

Interest January and July.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000 of the above bonds, secured by a first lien upon the Company's Iowa and Dakota Extension. These bonds are issued at the rate of $10,000 per mile of completed road, and the total issue cannot, by the terms of the mortgage, exceed $15,000 per mile. The share capital of the Company amounts to $12,279,483 preferred and $15,404,261 of common stock.

PRESENT PRICE, 107¼ AND INTEREST.

26TH DIVIDEND.

Office of the STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 Broadway, New York, January 2d, 1880.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) Per Cent. was declared payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

Edison Electric Light

COMPANY STOCK

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

MOLLER & CO.,

24 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

New York City 6 and 7 Per Cent. Bonds,
City of Boston 6 Per Cent. Bonds,
City of Fall River 5 Per Cent. Bonds,
Brooklyn City 6 Per Cent. Bonds,
Jersey City 6 and 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

MOLLER & CO.,

NO. 24 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

INVESTMENTS

Paying 9 and 10 per Cent. Interest.

BONDS, Principal and Interest, payable at our Office, and secured by First Mortgage on IMPROVED FARMS, whose value is sworn to be at least three times the amount of the loan. For sale by

Ceo. Opdyke & Co.,

Bankers, 120 Broadway, New York.

INDIANA FARM MORTGAGES.

Safe and Profitable.

I make personal examination of all security offered. No charge to the lender.

JOS. A. MOORE,

84 East Market Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

New York References: Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., and Messrs. M. H. Mallory & Co.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, 18 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

Securities bought and sold for cash or on margin, strictly on commission. United States Bonds purchased or for sale. No commissions charged. Deposits received subject to check on demand, interest paid on all daily balances. Our office being on the same floor and next door to the New York Stock Exchange insures the execution of orders the instant received. The Senior Partner is in constant attendance at the Board, and gives this department his personal attention. Our connection with the Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, and London Exchanges enables us to execute orders thereat promptly, and on favorable terms. Our office has five Telegraphic Indicators for the use of investors.

THE

Sonora Consolidated Mining Co.,

OF BODIE DISTRICT, CAL.

12,000 Shares offered at $1.25 per Share

(for limited time only).

OFFICE OF COMPANY, 43 Exchange Place, N. Y.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, ROOM No. 47, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW YORK, Dec. 16th, 1879.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. upon its capital stock, payable on the 2d day of February next, at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 27th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 6th day of February next.

L. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO.,

45 Wall Street, New York,

GENERAL DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKERS,

ISSUE TRAVELERS' CREDITS AND

CIRCULAR NOTES

ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Draw Bills on London.

GREEN MOUNTAIN GOLD MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Organized under the laws of the State of New York.

Capital Stock, - - $1,250,000.

Office No. 54 Broad St., New York.

H. C. BIDWELL, President.

L. D. CORTRIGHT, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL ILLINOIS FINANCIAL AGENCY,

JACKSONVILLE ILLINOIS.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

This Corporation has bought the business of the old "KANSAS, MISSOURI, AND CENTRAL ILLINOIS LOAN AGENCY," and is fully organized for business.

Six to Ten Per Cent. Mortgages.

FOR SAFETY AND PROFIT THERE IS NOTHING BETTER.

For Circulars address

WM. D. SANDERS, Actuary.

Parties Desirous of Dealingin

STOCKS

will do well to write to or call on the old Banking House of

HOWES & COMPANY,

11 WALL STREET, N. Y.

(Formerly HOWES & MACY).

This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.

Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent., payable on demand.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

OF NEW YORK.

The First Established in the World.

FRANCIS H. JENKS.....President.

140, 142, and 146 Broadway.

COR. LIBERTY STREET.

RENTS SAFES in its BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, $15 to $200 per annum. Also receives on Special Deposit, under Guaranty, Bonds, Stocks, Mortgages, with the Bond Wills, Plate, Jewelry, Valuable Papers, **$1 a year on $1,000 of Bonds, or a 10th of 1 per Cent.**

St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk R.R. Co.

First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds,

DUE 1917.

Issued at $12,000 per mile of completed road, $10,000 cash per mile already paid in on stock subscriptions and expended in construction.

Principal and interest payable in New York, coupons April and October.

We offer a balance of $500,000 of these bonds at 90 and interest, reserving the right to advance the price without notice, and recommend them as a safe investment.

AMERMAN & BURWELL, Bankers,

No. 16 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

Mayflower Consolidated

GOLD AND SILVER MINING CO.,

AT IDAHO SPRINGS,

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY, COLORADO.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

STOCK FULL PAID AND UNASSESSABLE.

Capital Stock, - - - $1,000,000

100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $10.

The property is reported upon favorably by Profs. Wm. P. Blake, Hague, Vinton, and others.

The Mayflower Mine, one of the properties of the above-named Company, is in active operation, and has been opened by nearly 800 feet of Tunnels, Shafts, Levels, and Drifts, and through the entire workings a vein of pay ore is opened up. It is estimated that over 8,000 tons of ore have been already practically developed. Large steam hoisting works and the necessary buildings have been recently erected, to more thoroughly open up new levels at greater depth. In the opinion of the experts who have examined this mine, it is a fissure vein, which can be profitably worked to an indefinite depth, and it is considered one of the largest and most reliable mines in that section of the country.

The Colorado Central Railroad passes within a few hundred feet of the property and affords every facility for transportation of the product of the mine.

A limited number of shares of stock of this Company are now offered for sale at $4 per share. For prospectus and full particulars apply to

ASHTON & DOYLE,

161 Broadway,

where Subscription Lists are opened.

For New Terms for 1880 see page 31.

Commercial.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S LETTER.

SECRETARY SHERMAN, in his letter to the Hon. J. S. Morrill, a member of the Senate Finance Committee, gives his opinion as to the proper measure for refunding the five and six-per-cent. bonds that will be either redeemable or payable between the present time and the 30th of June, 1881. The total amount of these bonds is $772,761,700, on which the annual interest charge is $41,381,298. If funded into four-per-cent. bonds, the saving in annual interest would be about $10,500,000. The Secretary thinks that the present is a most favorable time in which to engage in the work, especially in view of the great popularity of the four-per-cent. consol, as shown by the readiness with which it has been taken in the markets of this country and in those of Europe, as well as by the premium which it now bears. The great success in putting this bond upon the market was "mainly due to the exceptionally favorable state of our foreign and home trade and the resumption of specie payments."

Secretary Sherman is not in favor of attempting to refund the remainder of the bonded debt into a three-and-a-half-per-cent. bond, as proposed in the bill of the Hon. Fernando Wood. His opinion is that the effort would be a failure, because the market would not take such a bond at par. He says that "a four-per-cent. bond, to yield but three and a half per cent. per annum, would have to be purchased at $108.88, and, therefore, a three-and-a-half-per-cent. bond cannot sell at par until the four-per-cent. bonds are worth $108.88, with a small supply in the market, the great bulk of them having been absorbed as permanent investments." Moreover, the four-per-cent. bonds are now selling for the highest price ever obtained for them; and, in view of the prospective demand for money for business purposes, it is not probable that these bonds will sell for $108.88, the price at which they must sell in order to float a three-and-half-per-cent. bond at par.

The views of Secretary Sherman on this subject are entitled to the grave consideration of Congress. It would undoubtedly be better, in the saving of interest, to issue a three-and-a-half-per-cent. bond, if it were practicable; but it would be a mistake to do so when it is doubtful whether the market would take it at par. So far as we know, the general opinion of bankers is that the view of Secretary Sherman is the correct one. He feels confident that with a four-per-cent. bond the entire amount of the five and six-per-cents. that will mature by the 30th of June, 1881, may be refunded prior to their maturity.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

PEOPLE in the interior of the country should all look out sharp for Wall-Street swindlers. Thieves and robbers go there to establish themselves as national plunderers and law-breakers. They hire fine offices, furnish them with fine carpets and fine furniture, eat fine lunches, dress finely, and make a fine display generally; but, like the charnel-house, these fine places are full of rottenness and dead men's bones. Neither gilt signs new clothes, perfumed note-paper, handsomely-engraved checks, or anything else, can make these "bankers and brokers" anything but downright swindlers, and their places of business anything but slaughter-houses. There are plenty of good, reliable men in Wall Street, plenty of bankers and brokers who do business fairly and honorably, and they can be easily found by every business reader of THE INDEPENDENT. A single word more. Don't speculate. Don't place your hard earnings in the hands of any man or firm merely for speculative purposes, for in nine cases out of ten all your money will be lost. If you have money to invest, seek in broad daylight the advice of well-known good men, of well-established bankers, and of safe, old-fashioned institutions, and you will not be likely to go far astray. And, especially, decidedly and forever let all those men severely alone who promise to make you a millionaire on a deposit of $10, $50, or even $100; for they seldom ask for more. Avoid this whole pack of swindlers, earn your money in the old-fashioned way, and then invest in Governments, or on bond and mortgage, or with a good savings bank, or in some other safe and reliable security.

....Secretary Sherman, it is said, is to be "investigated"—if authority can be had from Congress—in regard to the success and popularity of the First National Bank of this city. The Secretary is a very intelligent gentleman, and, doubtless, could give valuable information to Congress on other important matters, as he is a constant reader of THE INDEPENDENT. He might, possibly, tell why the stock of the Chemical National Bank sells at some 1,800 or more; why A. T. Stewart & Co. have fifteen or twenty branch-houses, scattered all over the world; why the energetic officers of the Equitable Life Insurance Company are not at once applied to by the mis-managers of the Mutual Life to reinsure all their policies; why Cyrus W. Field did not buy *all* the New York Central Railroad stock of Vanderbilt and done with it; and why THE INDEPENDENT has "beat *The World*" in its receipts for subscriptions. Such valuable information congressmen cannot easily get without the help of some intelligent outsider, like Secretary Sherman. Let the Secretary be "investigated."

....The first failure on account of the suspension of the Grocers' Bank was reported on Friday last—William Johnson, produce commission merchant, at 236 Washington Street, who made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Orville G. Johnson. He was a depositor in the Bank for some time past, and his deposit being locked up there prevented him from meeting maturing obligations. He has been in business many years. His liabilities are not large and are mainly due to people in the country who consigned him goods.

DRY GOODS.

THIS market during the past week has continued quiet and steady. Buyers from the South and Southwest are beginning to arrive, but the general trade is still lightly represented. All goods are firmly held by agents, and jobbers show no disposition to force sales.

COTTON GOODS were in light demand for new business.

The movement for export during the week has been of very large proportions, as compared with our returns for the same week in any corresponding year, the reported shipments for the week comprising 2,186 packages from this port, 3,408 packages from Boston, and 459 packages from other ports, in all 6,053 packages for the week, and

Since Jan. 1st, 1880.	6,053 p'k'g's, valued at..	$858,987
Same time in 1879.	1,161 p'k'g's, valued at..	159,651
Same time in 1878.	2,609 p'k'g's, valued at..	188,792
Same time in 1877.	954 p'k'g's, valued at..	14,478

Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings were in large movement for account of back orders, but the current demand was light. Prices were very firm and the best makes are still largely sold ahead.

Cottonades were quiet.

Cotton flannels were in light reassorting demand.

Corset jeans were in moderate movement, but firm.

Colored cottons were in small request for new business; but large deliveries were made on former orders.

Print-cloths were in fair demand. We quote 4¼c. for 64x64 cloths and 4¼c. for 56x60.

Prints were in limited request except for dark fancies, a few choice styles of which were in fair movement.

Ginghams were quiet.

DRESS GOODS were in light demand, but firm.

WOOLEN GOODS continued quiet; but prices continue firm, with an upward tendency. Fancy cassimeres were quiet so far as new business is concerned; but considerable deliveries were made and fair duplicate orders received for spring fabrics. Clothiers are already making inquiries regarding fall goods. For light-weight cheviot suitings some inquiry is shown for small duplicate lots; but deliveries form the larger share of the week's business. A few of the leading makes of heavy, low, and medium goods are sold largely ahead at satisfactory prices, and samples of the same are in some cases withdrawn. Worsted coatings are unchanged and firm. Overcoatings were generally quiet; but in a few of the most popular makes of rough-faced and fancy-backed effects there has been considerable business done, and samples of certain makes were withdrawn, agents having taken orders for their entire product. Satinets, though less active than a few weeks ago, are moving fairly. In cloakings and repellants there is little doing beyond deliveries. Kentucky jeans and doeskins rule quiet but firm, and orders were chiefly for small duplicate lots. Flannels sell steadily in assorted lots; but blankets are less active, though firm. Shawls and skirts are generally quiet and unchanged, business being mostly confined to deliveries. Carpets continued firm at the advance and in moderate and steady new demand.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS were without special action, the market generally being quiet and steady. With importers and jobbers business was almost entirely restricted to the replenishment of assortments, which in retailers' hands have become much broken. Dress goods and silks were severally quiet and showed no changes from previous reports. In millinery, trimming silks, etc. there was also little doing. Linens, however, were in fair request, very firm, and in some particulars scarce.

The imports of foreign dry goods at this port for the week amount to $3,113,912, showing an increase of $731,424, as compared with last week, and $1,471,634 increase, as compared with the corresponding week last year. The total of goods marketed for the week is $1,817,467, or $296,445 less than the imports.

WEEKLY DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT AND EVERY CONSUMER IN THE UNITED STATES.
MONDAY EVENING, January 12th, 1880.

GINGHAMS.

Amoskeag	9½	Mohawk	9½
Bates	9	Renfrew	10½
Glasgow	8½	Cumberland	8½
Gloucester	9½	White M'f'g Co	9
Lancaster	9½	" " Fancy	9½

PRINTS.

Albion	7½	Manchester	7
American	7	Merrimack, D	—
Allen's fancy	7	Mallory	7½
Arnold's	7	Oriental	7½
Cocheco	7	Pacific	—
Dunnell's fancy	7	Richmond's	—
Freeman	6½	Simpson's solid blk.	7½
Garner's	7	Sprague's	6½
Gloucester	7	Southbridge	7
Hartel	7	Washington	7
Hamilton	7	Wamsutta	—

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Agawam, F 36	7½	Laconia 8-4	22
Atlantic, A 36	9	" 9-4	24
" D 36	7½	" 10-4	27
" H 36	8½	" 11-4	30
" P 37	7	Massachusetts:	
" LL 36	6½	BB 36	7½
" V 31	7½	" E 33	6½
Appleton, A 36	9	" C 30	—
" XX 36	7½	" Stand 36	9
" R 36	8	Medford 36	—
Augusta 36	—	Nashua, fine O	8
" 33	—	" R	8½
" A 27	—	" E 40	9½
Broadway 36	—	" W 48	13½
Bedford, R 30	6	Newmarket, K 30	—
Boott, C 34	7½	" G 36	7½
" FF 36	8½	" RR 36	8
" E 30	—	Pacific, Extra 36	9
" S 39	7	" H	—
Continental, C 36	8½	Pepperell 7-4	20
" D	9½	" 8-4	22
Conestoga, D	7	" 9-4	24
" G 30	7½	" 10-4	27
" S 33	8	" 11-4	30
" W	8½	" 12-4	35
" AAA	—	Pepperell, E fine 39	8½
Dwight, X 30	6½	" B 36	8
" Y 33	7	" O 33	7½
" Z 38	7½	" N 30	7
Exeter, A 36	7½	Pequot, A 36	9
" S 33	7½	" B 40	10
Ellerton, WS 10-4	27½	" 45	14
" S 38	6½	Pittsfield, A 36	7
Harrisburg, A 36	8½	Pocasset, C 36	8½
" B 33	7½	" O 30	7½
Indian Head 36	9	" 40	9½
" 30	8	Stark, A 36	—
" 40	12½	" AA 36	9
" 48	14	Utica 36	10½
Indian Orchard:		" heavy 40	11
RR 30	8	" 78	32½
" NN 36	7½	" 86	35
" EE 36	8	Wamsutta, ST 50	—
" AA 40	8½	" 59	22½
Lyman, E 36	8	" 79	32½
Lawrence, LL 36	7½	" 89	35
" Y 36	7½	" 99	37½
" XX 36	8½	" 108	40
" XXX 40	10	Wachusett 36	9
Langley, A 36	9	" 30	8
" 7-8	7½	" 40	12½
Laconia, O	8½	" 48	14
" 7-4	20		

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Androscoggin:		Indian Orchard	—
L 36	10	" DW 36	10
" AA 36	11	Langdon, 76 36	10½
Allendale 6-4	19	Lonsdale 36	10
" 7-4	21	" Cambric 36	13
" 8-4	23	Masonville 36	10½
Bartlett, A 36	9	Nashua, E 36	10½
" L 33	7½	" P 42	12½
Ballou & Son 36	8½	" W 45	13½
" " 33	7½	Newmarket, H 36	—
Bay Mills 36	—	N. Y. Mills 36	13
Blackstone, AA 36	9½	" Ladies' w'r 36	—
Boott, R 24	6½	Pepperell 6-4	20½
" G 32	7	" 7-4	23
" E 36	8	" 8-4	24
" B 36	7½	" 9-4	27
" S 36	—	" 10-4	30
Cabot 7-8	8½	" 11-4	35
" 4-4	9½	Pequot 5-4	15
" 9-8	11½	Slatersville 33	6½
" 5-4	12½	Tuscarora, XX 36	12½
Canoe 37	5½	Utica 35	10½
Clinton, A1	10	" ex. heavy 36	11
Dwight, Star 8 36	11	" 5-4	20
" Anchor 36	11	" 6-4	22½
Fearless 36	9½	" 8-4	32½
Fruit of the Loom:		" 9-4	35
36	10½	" 10-4	37½
" " 33	9½	" heavy 100	40
" " 42	13	" Nonp 36	13½
Forestdale 36	10	White Rock 36	10
Green, G 36	8½	Wamsutta:	
Gold Medal 36	9	OXX 36	13
" 33	8	" cambric 36	13½
Great Falls, Q 36	10	" d'ble warp	13
" S 31	7½	Wauregan, 100s 36	13
" M 33	8	" shirt cotton	12
" A 33	8	" No. 1 36	11
Hill's Semp. Idem:		" cambric	12
33	9	Whitinsville 36	9½
" " 36	10	" 38	8½
" " 42	12	Williamsville:	
" " 45	13	A1 36	12
Hope 36	9		

BROWN DRILLS.

Appleton	9	Langley, B 14	8½
Augusta	—	Massachusetts, D	9
Boott	9	" G	8
Laconia	9	Pepperell	9
Lyman, H	9	Stark, A	9

STRIPES.

American 9	@10½	Lewiston, A	—@—
Amoskeag 10½	@11½	Otis, BB	—@10
" fancy —	@11½	Thorndike, A	—@12
Columbian —	@9½	" B	—@11
Hamilton —	@12½	Uncasville, A	—@—

TICKINGS.

Amoskeag, ACA	18	Hamilton, BT	13½
" " 4-4	21	" D	11½
" A	16	Methuen, AA	16
" B	15	" ASA	18
" C	14	Pemberton, AA	15
" D	13	" B	13
" E	12½	" E	11
" F	12	Swift River	9½
Cordis, AAA 32	16½	Thorndike, A	10½
" ACE 32	17½	" B	10½
" No. 1 32	17½	Willow Brk., No. 1	—
Palmer	8½	York 32	17
Pearl River	17	" 30	14½
Lewiston, A 36	18		

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	8	Kearsarge sateen	9
Androscoggin sat.	9½	National	7½
Canoe River	7	Naumkeag sateen	9½
Clarendon	7	Pepperell	9½
Indian Orch. Imp.	8	Rockport	8½
Laconia	8½	Manchester	—

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	17	Otis, BB	14
Boston	8½	Pearl River	16½
Col'mb'n h'y bro.	17	York	16
" XXX brn.	17	Warren, AXA	15
Everett	16	" BB	14
Otis, AXA	15	" CC	13
" CC	13	Gold Medal	9½

CHECKS.

Caledonia, XX	13½	Park Mills, No. 60.	13
" X	11	Prodigy	12
Economy	11½	Old York	13
Far & Mnrs, No. 5.	10	York, I	12½
" No. 6.	11	" AA extra	15
Park Mills, No. 50.	11		

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Pratt's Patent Brace.

Sent by mail on receipt of $1, and measure around the chest under the arms.
Cleveland Shoulder Brace Co. ☞ For sale by all dealers. Ask for Pratt's Patent Brace.

For New Terms for 1880 *see page* 31.

Weekly Market Review.

[For the week ending Friday, Jan. 9th, 1880.]

GROCERS' MARKET.

COFFEE.

Rio, Good, Ordinary, to Choice	14	@18¼
Santos, Choice to Best	18	@29
Padang	24½	@27
Mocha	26	@27
Maracaibo	16	@20
Laguayra	16	@18

TEA.

Hyson	30	@50
Young Hyson	28	@80
English Breakfast	30	@75
Uncolored Japan	30	@55
Oolong	22	@75

SUGAR.

RAW.—Fair to prime Cuba	7⅛	@ 8
HARD.—Cut Loaf	10½	@ 10¾
Crushed	—	@ 10¾
Powdered	10½	@ 11¼
GRANULATED	9⅞	@ 10
WHITE.—Standard A, Grocers'	—	@ 9¼
Steam Refined A	9¼	@ 9⅝
Extra C	9	@ 9¼
YELLOW.—Coffee C	8¼	@ 8⅝
Other grades	7⅛	@ 8⅛

MOLASSES.

CUBA, Grocery Grades	nominal.	
" Boiling Grades	28	@30
NEW ORLEANS, New Crop, Fancy	—	@53
" " " Good	41	@50

FISH.—We quote: No. 2 Shore at $8; No. 3 do., $5.75@$6; do. Nova Scotia, $5.25. Codfish, $6@$6.25 for George's and $4.75 for Bank. Box Herring remain unchanged. For Barrel Herring we quote Portland Round $3.80@3.90, Labrador $6, and Shore Split $5.50.

SALT.—Agents' quotations are: for Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $2.50 per sack; Higgins's, $2.40; Phœnix, $2@$2.25; Deakin's, $1.25@$1.30; Washington's, $1,25@$1.30; Evans's, Worthington's, Marshall's, and Virden's, $1.25@$1.30; other brands, $1.10 @$1.15: Liverpool Ground, 65@75 cents; Mediterranean, 30 per bushel; Inagua, 35; Lisbon, 22@25; and Cadiz, 25; all less 2½ per cent. cash.

GENERAL MARKET.

ASHES.—We quote 4½@4¾ cents for Pot and 5¾@6¼ for Pearl.

FLOUR.

Sour Extras	$3 60	@ $5 25
No. 2	4 20	@ 4 70
Superfine	5 00	@ 5 50
State Extra Brands	5 75	@ 5 95
State Fancy Brands	6 00	@ 6 15
Western Spring Wheat Extras	5 75	@ 6 00
Minnesota Clear	6 10	@ 6 75
Minnesota Straight	6 20	@ 7 70
Minnesota Patents	7 25	@ 9 20
Winter Wheat Seconds	5 90	@ 6 10
Good to Choice S. W. Extras	6 00	@ 6 15
Ex. Amber, Ind., O., and Mich.	6 40	@ 6 75
Ohio, Ind., and Ill. Superfine	5 15	@ 5 50
Ohio Red Hoop Ex. (Shipping)	5 90	@ 6 10
White Wheat Ex., Ohio, Ind.	6 40	@ 6 80
Double Extras, Ohio, Ind.	7 10	@ 7 30
St. Louis Single Extras	6 40	@ 6 80
St. Louis Double Extras	7 20	@ 7 40
St. Louis Triple	7 75	@ 8 35
Genesee Extra Brands	6 50	@ 6 80
Winter Wheat, Patents	7 60	@ 9 00
White Wheat, Michigan	6 40	@ 6 80
City Mills, for West Indies	6 55	@ 6 75
City Mills, for Europe	5 85	@ 6 00

SOUTHERN FLOUR.

No. 2	$4 20	@ $4 70
Balt., Alex., and Georgetown	5 15	@ 7 00
Richmond	6 75	@ 8 25

RYE FLOUR.

State	$5 15	@ $5 50
Pennsylvania	5 00	@ 5 20

CORN MEAL.

Western	$2 60	@ $3 10
Brandywine	3 00	@ 3 30
Prize Medal	— —	@ 3 10

WHEAT.

White	$1 45	@ $1 55
Amber	1 54	@ 1 55
Red Winter	1 45	@ 1 54
Milwaukee, Spring	1 38	@ 1 46
Spring	1 38	@ 1 45

CORN.

Mixed	— 55	@— 60
Ungraded	— 60	@— —
Yellow	— 56	@— 62
White	— 65	@— 66

OATS.

White	— 48½	@— 51
Chicago	— 49	@— 49½
New York	— 48	@— 49½
Ungraded	— 49	@— 52

BEANS AND PEAS.

Mediums	— —	@ 1 55
Marrows	1 65	@ 1 70
Pea	1 70	@— —
White Kidney	1 90	@ 1 95
Red Kidney	1 75	@ 1 80
Black	1 80	@ 1 85

PORK.

Mess, New	$12 80	@$13 25
Extra Prime	10 00	@ 10 50
Family	12 50	@ 13 00

BACON.

Western	$7 37½	@$7 60
City	7 40	@ 7 70

CUT MEATS.

Smoked Hams	—10	@— 10¾
Smoked Shoulders	— 6	@— 6¼
Smoked Strips	— 7	@— 8

LARD.

Western, per 100 lbs	$6 90	@— —
City	7 85	@— —
Refined	8 10	@ 8 50

WOOL.

American X to XXX	42@55
Pulled	30@57
California	18@36

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

BUTTER.

State, Creamery, fair to choice	29 @37
State, pails and tubs, prime to fancy	26 @30
State, tubs, inferior	20 @22
Western, Creamery, fair to fancy	28 @37
Western, Dairy, choice to fancy	22 @26
Western, Factory, fair to good	18 @23

CHEESE.

State, Factory, fancy	13 @13½
State, Factory, good to fine	12½@13½
State, Dairies	10 @13
Western, Factory, choice	11 @13
Western, Factory, fair to prime	6 @12

EGGS.

Long Island, New Jersey, and near-by	23 @24
State and Pennsylvania	20 @—
Western and Canadian	17 @19

POTATOES.

Rose	$1 75 @3 00
Peerless	1 00 @1 25
State Rose	1 50 @2 00

FRUIT.—DOMESTIC GREEN.

Apples, Winter, mixed lots, per bbl	1 50 @ 2 50
Apples, Baldwins, choice, per bbl.	2 50 @ 2 75
Apples, Greenings	2 25 @ 2 50
Cranberries, Jersey, fair to good, per crate	1 75 @ 1 87
Cranberries, Jersey, fancy	1 87 @ 2 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, choice to fancy, per bbl	7 25 @ 8 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, common to good, per bbl	6 25 @ 7 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, sound, light colored	5 00 @ 6 00

FRUIT.—DOMESTIC DRIED.

Apples, Sliced, State	7 @ 8
Apples, Western	7 @ 8
Apples, Southern	6 @10
Peaches, Peeled	10 @20
Peaches, Unpeeled	5½ @ 8
Blackberries	9 @10
Plums	16 @17

SEEDS.

Clover Western	℔ lb. —	8½@— 9¾
Clover, New York State	—	9¾@— 10½
Timothy	℔ bush. 2 50	@ 2 75
Canary, Smyrna	2 10	@— —
Canary, Sicily	2 65	@— —
Canary, Spanish	2 40	@— —
Canary, Dutch	1 55	@— —
Hemp, Foreign	1 55	@— —
Flaxseed, American, Rough	1 75	@ 2 00
Linseed, Calcutta	℔ 56 lbs. 2 37½	@— —

GUANO AND FERTILIZERS.

	Per Ton
Guano, Peruv'n, rectified, 9.70 p.c.	69 00@70 00
" " " 3.40 "	51 00@52 00
Guano, Standard or Guanape (2,240 lbs.)	53 00@54 00
Lister Bros. Standard Superphosphate of Lime	37 00@40 00
Lister Bros. Am. Dissolved Bone	32 00@35 00
" Bone Flour	36 00@39 00
" Bone Meal	34 00@36 50
" Ground Bone	31 00@33 50
" Crescent Bone	27 50@30 00
Matfield Fertilizers (in lots less than car-load	50 00
Matfield Fertilizers (car-load lots)	45 00
Soluble Pacific Guano	45 00
Bone, ground fine, average	26 00@29 00
" dissolved, high grade	25 00@28 00
German Potash Salts, per ton	15 00@18 00
Plaster, per ton (2,000 lbs.)	7 50@ 8 00
Muriate of Potash (60 p. c.), per 100 lbs	2 00@ 2 25
Sulphate of Ammonia, per 100 lbs.	4 25@ 4 50
Dried Blood, per ton	40 00@45 00
Chas. H. North & Co., Animal Dust Fertilizer	35 00

DAVID W. LEWIS & CO.,

85 Broad Street,

CORNER SOUTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

SOLICIT THE CONSIGNMENT OF

BUTTER FROM CREAMERIES AND FARM DAIRIES.

Cash advances made on arrival of property here and account of sales rendered promptly. Mark goods and address letters

DAVID W. LEWIS & CO., 85 Broad St., N. Y.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

31 & 33 Vesey St.

P. O. Box 4235, NEW YORK.

Stores, Hotels, Restaurants, Club consumers will find to send Postal Card dress, and get the

Boarding Houses, Agents, and large it to their interest to the above adlatest terms.

N. B.—Beware of imitators.

NO HUMBUG

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

Best quality WASH BLUE and most liberal measure. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor, 239 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

First-Class Printers' Materials.

Types, "Strong Slat" Cases, Cabinets, Chases, Printing Presses, etc. Blocks for Engravers. Pattern Letters for Machinists.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.,

110 Fulton and 16 and 18 Dutch Streets, New York

For New Terms for 1880 see page 31.

Insurance.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.

IT is well known that several mismanaged life insurance companies, here and elsewhere, have failed during the past seven or eight years. Their affairs are now in the hands of receivers, who claim to be hard at work collecting all the money possible from the assets of these institutions. But during the period referred to there have sprung up, here and elsewhere, a crop of enterprising "agents," who have been and are now sending out circulars to all the policyholders of these dead corporations, asking them to send their policies direct to them for collection. Some of these "agents" sail under the flag of "Insurance Bureau." This flag has been found, to the sorrow of many, to have more stripes than stars, and the special object of this paragraph is to warn all policyholders of these dead companies to have nothing whatever to do with any "insurance bureau" or other agency in collecting from the receivers named any money due on their policies. If these policyholders don't know the names of the receivers of these defunct institutions, they can easily find them out, and, when found, information should be sought directly from them. It is their business to give it, and if they do not or will not, we will expose them and call them to account in our columns. Another word to policyholders. Don't sell your policies to any of these "agents" or "bureaus," for, in nine cases out of ten, you will not get half their value.

REAL ESTATE.

WE believe that several of our leading life insurance companies, which have been compelled to foreclose mortgages to a considerable extent and buy in the property, in order to protect them from loss, will, in the end, make a great deal of money by so doing. Real estate, here and at the West, is now steadily advancing in price, and will within one or two years, we predict, be worth as much as ever and will in many cases go much higher. Some few years ago, only, a great many insurance companies and other corporations decided to lend no more money on bond and mortgage, but invest it in Government bonds. By so doing, they have lost money, as these popular securities have fallen rapidly in price, as they have approached maturity, or been called in for redemption. The large premiums paid for these bonds have thus been unexpectedly lost. We believe, in the long run, there is nothing safer or better for any corporation to hold than good bonds and mortgages on good improved property, with a margin of at least 50 per cent. These mortgages, in all cases, should be a first lien, and policies of insurance in good fire companies should always accompany them. Some corporations—and their number is increasing—now loan only *forty* per cent. on the face value of improved property, and not over twenty-five per cent. (at a low valuation) on that which is unimproved. There is no need whatever and no excuse whatever for taking second-class mortgages or other securities. Any institution which does this must be in a very bad way and should be immediately looked after, and, if solvent, placed in other hands, for more business-like management.

HOW A WIDOW TOOK ADVICE AND LOST $20.000.

THE following incident, besides explaining how a widow lady lost $20,000 through the indiscreet advice of a friend, shows us how that friend now has the pleasure of advancing the widow money for her daily expenses, and also carries with it a valuable moral for many short-sighted husbands. The following account is, in every particular, strictly true, excepting that the names of the parties interested are not given.

"On the 19th of February, 1878, I first spoke to my friend, Blank, on the subject of life insurance. He listened with interest to my arguments and assented to them; but, considering himself rich, he saw no absolute necessity of taking action. Besides this, he was in the early prime of life, with a grand physique. Even a casual observer could not but note the ruddy glow of health, the elasticity of step, and clear eye of this robust and handsome man of over six feet in hight. Blank's most intimate friend, from his boyhood up, was Dash, who had been his schoolmate, had been with him in college, and then his hunting and fishing companion. The two were inseparable and interchanged opinions with absolute freedom. Dash was a good-hearted man, but without business experience. He had a rough and mocking spirit, and formed his opinions hastily and on impulse. Blank, of course, consulted Dash on the question of insuring his life; but the latter answered with an outpouring of objections and ridicule. Blank was not convinced, but was to a certain extent influenced, and I failed to interest him, in broaching the subject from time to time afterward.

"A sudden death in Blank's family, in the spring of 1879, enabled me again to introduce the question in a more forcible manner, and Blank finally consented to give the matter serious attention as soon as the estate was settled. Dash, happening to be present, made some off-hand, jocular remark. Blank replied: 'You and I are just the persons who should insure. Despair and Nervous are not the ones who die; but those like us of robust constitutions, who are to all appearance in perfect health. I never saw Blank again. A few weeks later, without warning, he was stricken down by apoplexy, and Dash met his first real grief. He is now busy with the settlement of his friend's estate, and only a few weeks ago said to me: 'Oh! that Blank had only insured his life and left some ready money. I find his estate much involved. Had he lived, it would have been all right; but, as it is, I need some funds in cash to clear it up. I have not the money myself, or I would advance it out of my own pocket, and not say a word about it. Perhaps it will come out all right; but the estate is so tied up that there is positively no income, and the widow and children are left without a dollar, for the present, at least, and must be supported by their friends. If I had known the facts, I should have advised him to insure, even if, to do so, he should have found it necessary to live very economically in order to pay the premiums.'"

THE INTEGRITY OF LIFE INSURANCE MANAGEMENT.

THAT the life insurance companies in this country are generally well managed is shown by the official reports. Glancing these over, we find that the average expense of management of twenty-seven companies was last year but seventeen per cent. of their income, and the average dividends returned to policyholders was twenty-three per cent. Very few lines of business made so creditable a showing last year or, indeed, during any year since the panic. While there have been some bad failures in life insurance within the past few years, the amount actually lost by policyholders will not equal one per cent. of the gross amount of premiums paid. There is scarcely another line of business that can show so clean a record. In private business embezzlements occur, forgeries are committed, or other rascality perpetrated, and these transactions are kept from the public, for the sake of the firm victimized. Failures occur among private houses, and no one hears about them, except the creditors, who make the best terms they can with the bankrupt. But let any trouble come to a life insurance company, and the fact is immediately magnified and trumpted to the world, and discredit at once attaches to the system of life insurance, which is held responsible for the evil deeds of every thief who chooses to use it as a cover for his robberies. If our banking system was made responsible for the crimes of every rascally bank officer, it would have been cast aside long ago. Taken all in all, life insurance is managed with a greater degree of honesty and quite as much economy as characterize ordinary private business enterprises. Certainly the small percentage of loss that the public incurs on account of it should not be permitted to outweigh the beneficent objects obtained by it. Life insurance is the greatest and most commendable charity of the age.—*Spectator.*

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE FIZZLE.

The following telegram was published in the daily papers some days ago. The facts presented should convince every sane man that he had better give a wide berth to all co-operative life insurance companies, and our advice to our subscribers is to let these slippery institutions severely alone; for, sooner or later, we believe they will all go to the wall:

"In the United States District Court (Chicago), Judge Blodgett dismissed the petition of Cook, assignee in bankruptcy of the Protective Life Insurance Company, for an assessment upon about 16,000 policyholders to pay some sixty death losses, amounting to over $324,000, which had never been assessed by the company. He held that the mutual contribution plan adopted by the company was an anomalous and illusory one and an experiment outside of the beaten paths of life insurance, and those beneficiaries in whose behalf the assessments was asked might well have anticipated the contingency which has arisen. The Court could not assume to make the assessments which the company ought to have made, since to do so would be inequitable and would impose upon the policyholders burdens for which they could now derive no equivalent, the company being dead."

ANNUAL STATEMENTS

All sensible people will now scan, very carefully, the annual statements of all our great corporations, and particularly life insurance institutions. They have begun already to appear in print, and during this and the coming month will all be out. Now we beg to say a single word to the officers and managers of such institutions. Make your statements clear and to the point. Use no more varnish or words that have a double meaning. If you have not heretofore come down to hard pan, begin this new year on that safe foundation. Let us henceforth build on the solid rock, and not on the sand, or wood, hay, and stubble.

It is currently reported in insurance circles (and also denied) that the president of the Mutual Life Insurrance Company, of this city, is about to resign his position, giving place to Mr. Richard A. McCurdy, who has great business ability and who is, in our opinion, able, if speedily placed in power, to bring that great institution out of all its troubles. We have never for an instant believed that, had Mr McCurdy been at the head of that corporation, it would have gone astray as it has done. The policyholders and managers of the company will do a wise thing, we think, in making the change spoken of.

Mutual Benefit

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

INCORPORATED 1845. PURELY MUTUAL.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1879 (par values)	$39,470,769 98
Liabilities (Mass. Standard)	31,113,357 63
Surplus, including dividends of 1879	$2,357,434 65
Surplus on New York Standard (market values)	$5,937,181 18

DIRECTORS.

Lewis C. Grover, Henry McFarlan, J. B. Pearson,
Joseph A. Halsey, B. C. Miller, E. A. Strong,
Amzi Dodd, O. L. Baldwin, Theodore Macknet
F. T. Frelinghuysen, William Clark, Edward H. Wright

OFFICERS.

LEWIS C. GROVER, *President.*
B. C. Miller, *Treasurer.* J.B.Pearson, *Vice President.*
E. A. Strong, *Secretary.* B. J. Miller, *Actuary.*
H. N. Congar, *Adjuster.* F. H. Teese, *Counsel.*

UNITED STATES

Life Insurance Company,

Nos. 261, 262, 263, and 264 Broadway cor. Warren Street.

INCORPORATED 1850.

CASH ASSETS,

$4,874,947.01.

The principal features of this Company are ABSOLUTE SECURITY, ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, and LIBERALITY TO THE INSURED.

All Forms of Life and Endowment Policies Issued.

JAMES BUELL, *President.*
C. P. FRALEIGH, *Secretary.*
GEO. H. BURFORD, *Actuary.*

For New Terms for 1880 see page 31.

THE FIDELITY

INSURANCE, TRUST,

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Fourteenth Annual Statement of the Assets of the Company.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1st, 1880.

This statement does not include TRUST FUNDS and TRUST INVESTMENTS, these being kept separate and apart from the ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, and having the additional security of a distinct Trust Capital of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Real estate, No. 325 Chestnut Street	$50,000 00
Real estate, Nos. 327 and 331 Chestnut Street, including vaults	287,113 07
Other real estate	101,046 74
Bonds and mortgages on unincumbered real property	1,141,844 64
Stocks and loans	1,544,836 22
Time loans secured by collaterals	4,980,658 09
Call loans secured by collaterals	3,578,579 64
Cash	1,429,035 80
Total	$13,215,014 29

Statement of Stocks and Loans.

United States 6s of 1881	$50,000
United States funded 5s of 1881	250,000
United States funded 5s	100,000
Pennsylvania state loan, 5 per cent	20,000
Pennsylvania state loan, 4 per cent	44,000
Lehigh Valley R. R. consolidated mortgage 6s	140,000
Ridley Park Association first mortgage 6s	60,000
American Steamship Company 6s	5,000
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, convertible gold loan	10,000
Belvidere and Delaware Railroad 6 per cent. mortgage loan	5,500
City of Allegheny, 7 per cents	5,000
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company consolidated mortgage 7s	346,000
Railroad Car Trust stock	30,000
The Car Trust of New York	17,000
New York and Pacific Car Trust Association	60,000
Fall Brook Coal Company first mortgage 7s	10,000
New Jersey Car Trust Association, limited	62,000
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company gold loan 6s	40,000
Pennsylvania Railroad consolidated mortgage 6s	100,000
Pennsylvania Company 6 per cent. registered bonds	150,000
Syracuse, Geneva, and Corning Railroad Company's 7s	15,000

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.

R. PATTERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, January 22d, 1879.

The Trustees, in Conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1878.

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January to 31st December, 1878	$4,009,309 47
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1878	1,848,697 38
Total Amount of Marine Premiums	$5,858,006 85
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1878, to 31st December, 1878	4,186,094 99
Losses paid during the same period	$2,012,784 45
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$859,960 58
The Company has the following Assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$10,096,758 00
Loans, secured by Stocks and otherwise	704,200 00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	619,034 50
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,529,259 74
Cash in Bank	381,210 99
Total Amount of Assets	$13,330,463 1

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fourth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1875 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fourth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of Thirty per cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1878, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the sixth of May next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES, HORACE GRAY,
CHARLES DENNIS, EDMUND W. CORLIES,
W. H. H. MOORE, JOHN ELLIOTT,
LEWIS CURTIS, ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, ROBT. B. MINTURN,
JAMES LOW, CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
DAVID LANE, GEORGE W. LANE,
GORDON W. BURNHAM, ROBERT L. STUART,
FRANCIS SKIDDY, JAMES G. DE FOREST,
WM. STURGIS, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE, CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH O. LOW, WILLIAM BRYCE,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, WILLIAM H. FOGG,
ROYAL PHELPS, PETER V. KING,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS, THOMAS B. CODDINGTON,
C. A. HAND, HORACE K. THURBER,
JOHN D. HEWLETT, A. A. RAVEN,
WILLIAM H. WEBB, WILLIAM DEGROOT,
CHARLES P. BURDETT, BENJAMIN H. FIELD.

J. D. JONES, *President.*
CHARLES DENNIS, *Vice-President.*
W. H. H. MOORE, *2d Vice-President.*
A. A. RAVEN, *3d Vice-President*

60th Annual Statement, Dec. 31st, 1879,

OF THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH CAPITAL	$3,000,000 00
Reserve for Reinsurance (Fire)	1,485,685 32
" " " (Inland)	7,873 10
" " Unpaid Losses (Fire)	180,215 64
" " " " (Inland)	19,900 25
All other Claims	48,584 21
NET SURPLUS	2,335,965 97
TOTAL ASSETS	$7,078,224 49

AS FOLLOWS:				Par Value.	Market Value.
Real Estate unencumbered					$395,000.
Cash on hand and in Bank					723,603.24
Gross amount in the hands of Agents and in transit					388,767.61
Loans on Bond and Mortgage					85,070.
Loans on Collateral Security					4,080.
United States Currency Bonds,	6	per cent.	semi-annual interest,	$ 100,000.	121,500.
United States 1881 Bonds,	5	"	quarterly "	100,000.	103,250.
United States Bonds,	4½	"	" "	50,000.	53,062.50
United States Bonds,	4	"	" "	122,000.	125,812.50
Alabama State Bonds,	8	"	semi-annual "	10,000.	5,000.
Canada Dominion Stock,	5	"	" "	5,070.69	5,070.69
Connecticut State Bonds,	6	"	" "	74,500.	79,715.
New Hampshire "	6	"	" "	50,000.	54,000.
Rhode Island "	6	"	" "	91,000.	98,280.
South Carolina " (Consolidated),	6	"	" "	14,605.	12,414.25
Tennessee "	6	"	" "	81,000.	9,610.
Hartford County Bonds,	5	"	" "	50,000.	50,000.
Hudson County, N. J., Bonds,	6	"	" "	25,000.	25,000.
Barkhamsted, Conn., Town Bonds,	6	"	" "	15,000.	15,450.
Hartford, " "	6	"	annual "	56,000.	58,800.
Norwich, " "	7	"	semi-annual "	100,000.	115,000.
Norfolk, " "	6	"	" "	26,000.	26,780.
Danbury, " "	6	"	annual "	85,000.	85,850.
Pawtucket, R. I., "	7	"	semi-annual "	100,000.	115,000.
Windsor Locks, Conn., "	6	"	" "	34,000.	35,360.
Middletown, " "	6	"	" "	60,000.	64,200.
Bloomington, Ill., City Bonds,	8	"	" "	20,000.	21,400.
Boston, Mass., "	6	"	" "	50,000.	56,000.
Brooklyn, N. Y., "	6	"	" "	25,000.	27,400.
Buffalo, N. Y., "	7	"	" "	50,000.	54,000.
Cleveland, Ohio, "	6	"	" "	27,000.	27,540.
Cleveland, Ohio, "	7	"	" "	80,000.	84,800.
Cincinnati, Ohio, City Water Bonds,	7	"	" "	50,000.	54,000.
Chicago, Ill., City Bonds,	7	"	" "	50,000.	55,000.
Detroit, Mich., "	7	"	" "	50,000.	55,000.
Hartford, Conn., "	6	"	" "	124,000.	131,440.
Indianapolis, Ind., City Bond,	7	3 10 "	" "	50,000.	54,000.
Ironton, Ohio, "	8	"	" "	10,000.	10,400.
Jersey City, N. J., "	6	"	" "	46,000.	45,080.
Lockport, N. Y., "	7	"	" "	25,000.	27,500.
Montreal, Canada, Corporation Stock,	6	"	" "	13,000.	13,390.
Montreal, " " Bonds,	8	"	" "	10,000.	10,300.
Newark, N. J., City Bonds,	7	"	" "	50,000.	55,000.
New Brunswick, N. J., City Bonds,	7	"	" "	82,000.	82,000.
New York City Stock,	6	"	quarterly "	21,000.	22,680.
Rahway, N. J., City Bonds,	7	"	semi-annual "	45,000.	15,750.
Titusville, Pa., City, School, and Water Bonds,	8 and 10	"	" "	15,000.	15,750.
Toledo, Ohio, City Special Bonds,	7 3 10	"	" "	13,000.	14,040.
Toledo, Ohio, " Water "	8	"	" "	5,000.	5,500.
Brooklyn, N. Y., City Bonds,	5	"	" "	25,000.	25,000.
Rochester, N. Y., "	7	"	" "	25,000.	27,500.
Oswego, N. Y., "	7	"	" "	25,000.	27,000.
East School District Bonds, Vernon, Conn.,	6	"	" "	6,500.	6,500.
West " " " "	6	"	" "	2,000.	2,000.
School District, No. 24, Town Woodbridge, N. J.,	7	"	" "	20,000.	20,000.
Atlantic Dock Company Bonds,	7	"	" "	31,000.	31,930.
Albany and Susquehanna RR. 3d Mortg'ge Bonds,	7	"	" "	50,000.	53,500.
Buffalo and Erie RR. Bonds,	7	"	" "	15,000.	17,550.
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind'apolis RR., S. F. 1st "	7	"	" "	25,000.	28,750.
Cleveland, Painsville & Ashtabula RR. "	7	"	" "	100,000.	102,000.
Cleveland & Toledo RR. General S. F. "	7	"	" "	85,000.	91,800.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy RR. S. F. "	7	"	" "	50,000.	53,500.
Chicago & Northwestern " First "	7	"	" "	50,000.	55,000.
Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton " "	7	"	" "	50,000.	53,000.
Columbus & Xenia " "	7	"	" "	50,000.	52,100.
Dayton & Western " "	6	"	" "	25,000.	26,750.
Harlem River & Port Chester " First	7	"	" "	100,000.	120,000.
Harlem River & Port Chester " First	6	"	" "	50,000.	54,000.
Housatonic " First	6	"	" "	50,000.	53,500.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati " "	7	"	" "	25,000.	25,500.
Joliet & Chicago " First S.F. "	8	"	" "	18,000.	18,900.
Keokuk & Des Moines " First "	5	"	" "	40,000.	37,200.
Lake Shore " " "	7	"	" "	10,000.	11,700.
Lake Shore & Mich. South'n " Reg. S. F. Bonds,	7	"	" "	12,000.	12,360.
Little Miami " Mortgage Bonds,	6	"	" "	72,000.	72,000.
Michigan Central " Second "	7	"	" "	50,000.	53,500.
Michigan South'n & N. Ind. " General "	7	"	" "	25,000.	27,000.
Morris & Essex " Second "	7	"	" "	25,000.	27,000.
Morris & Essex " First Con. "	7	"	" "	50,000.	53,500.
New York Central RR. Bonds,	6	"	" "	25,000.	28,750.
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson River RR. 1st Mortg. Bonds,	7	"	" "	175,000.	220,500.
New York and Harlem " "	7	"	" "	10,000.	12,500.
Pittsb'g, Ft. Wayne & Chic. " "	7	"	" "	55,000.	60,850.
Pittsb'g, Ft. Wayne & Chic. " Second "	7	"	" "	70,000.	67,500.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company Scrip				33,700.	33,700.
50 Shares Connecticut River Company			Stock	5,000.	1,000.
500 " Albany & Susquehanna Railroad Co.			"	50,000.	50,500.
144 " Central Ohio			"	7,200.	5,760.
1,000 " Cleveland & Pittsburgh			"	50,000.	53,500.
150 " Connecticut River			"	15,000.	21,000.
250 " Dubuque & Sioux City			"	25,000.	15,000.
100 " Joliet & Chicago			"	10,000.	11,000.
158 " Keokuk & Des Moines			" pfd	15,800.	5,530.
1,000 " Morris & Essex			"	50,000.	51,000.
800 " N. Y. Central & Hudson River			"	80,000.	78,000.
1,000 " N. Y., New Haven & Hartford			"	100,000.	155,000.
750 " Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago			"	75,000.	83,250.
500 " New York & Harlem			"	25,000.	28,750.
100 " Ashuelot			"	10,000.	11,000.
100 " New Britain National Bank			New Britain, Conn.	10,000.	11,000.
67 " First National Bank			Albany, N. Y.	6,700.	9,380.
220 " Farmers & Mechanics National Bank			Philadelphia, Penn.	22,000.	26,400.
50 " Merchants Bank			St. Louis, Mo.	5,000.	5,000.
50 " Merchants National Bank			" "	5,000.	4,250.
200 " Mechanics "			" "	20,000.	12,400.
200 " Ætna "			Hartford, Conn.	20,000.	23,000.
200 " American "			" "	10,000.	12,500.
300 " Charter Oak "			" "	30,000.	38,400.
200 " City "			" "	20,000.	17,000.
150 " Connecticut River Banking Company			" "	4,500.	5,100.
500 " National Exchange Bank			" "	25,000.	23,750.
420 " Farmers & Mechanics National Bank			" "	42,000.	49,560.
250 " First National Bank			" "	25,000.	30,000.
800 " Hartford "			" "	80,000.	120,000.
600 " Phœnix "			" "	60,000.	90,000.
250 " State Bank			" "	25,000.	27,500.
400 " American Exchange National Bank			New York City.	40,000.	44,800.
300 " National Butchers and Drovers Bank			" "	7,500.	8,250.
100 " National City Bank			" "	10,000.	12,000.
300 " National Bank of Commerce			" "	30,000.	39,000.
100 " Hanover National Bank			" "	10,000.	12,000.
300 " Importers & Traders National Bank			" "	30,000.	67,500.
400 " Bank of the Manhattan Company			" "	20,000.	29,600.
100 " Market National Bank			" "	10,000.	13,000.
667 " Merchants National Bank			" "	33,350.	41,687.50
163 " Merchants Exchange National Bank			" "	8,000.	4,000.
1,200 " Mechanics National Bank			" "	30,000.	42,000.
375 " Metropolitan National Bank			" "	37,500.	49,500.
200 " Nassau Bank			" "	20,000.	17,000.
267 " Bank of N. Y. Nat'l Bank'g Associat'n			" "	26,700.	26,846.
200 " Bank of North America			" "	20,000.	18,000.
277 " Phœnix National Bank			" "	5,540.	5,540.
400 " Peoples Bank			" "	10,000.	11,000.
150 " National Bank of the Republic			" "	15,000.	17,250.
220 " Union National Bank			" "	16,000.	23,200.
150 " New York Life Insurance & Trust Co.			" "	15,000.	54,000.
100 " United States Trust Company.			" "	10,000.	83,000.
100 " Union Trust Company			" "	10,000.	18,000.
100 " Central Trust Company			" "	10,000.	11,500.
Accrued Interest					1,985.20
TOTAL ASSETS OF THE COMPANY					$7,078,224.49

WM. B. CLARK, Ass't Sec. J. GOODNOW, Sec. L. J. HENDEE, Pres't.

James A. Alexander, New York, Agent,

No. 2 Courtlandt Street, N. Y.

THE

Provident Life and Trust Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 409 CHESTNUT ST.

Annual Statement, 12th Mo., 31st, 1879.

ASSETS—Capital Stock.

$485,000 00	United States Six per cent. Loan of 1881	$500,000 00

ASSETS—Insurance and Annuities.

	Mortgage and Ground Rents	1,230,316 47
	Real Estate, No. 409 Chestnut Street	328,507 75
	Real Estate, No. 108 South Fourth Street	113,396 54
	Real Estate, seven Properties bought under foreclosure	57,060 78
$400,000 00	United States five per cent. Loans of 1881	412,500 00
300,000 00	Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Consolidated Mortgage	330,000 00
165,000 00	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Consolidated Mortgage	179,850 00
30,000 00	Pennsylvania State five per cent. Loan	33,750 00
25,000 00	Summit Branch Railroad Company seven per cent. Loan	25,000 00
50,000 00	Crane Iron Company six per cent. Gold Loan	45,000 00
22,000 00	Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company Mortgage Bonds	16,500 00
31,000 00	Car Trust of New York, Series A	31,000 00
75,000 00	New York and Pacific Car Trust seven per cent. Loan	75,000 00
	Loans on Collateral Security	1,104,802 93
	Premium Notes, secured by lien on Policies	73,798 96
	Uncollected and Deferred Premiums, less cost of Collection	146,223 05
	Accrued Interest	29,381 62
	Cash on hand	36,114 43
		$4,767,902 53

LIABILITIES.

Insurance Fund Reserve, computed by Pennsylvania Standard, being the sum necessary to reinsure all risks	$3,636,896 00
Death claims not due and other liabilities	69,585 35
Surplus	1,071,421 18
	$4,767,902 53

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1879.

Premiums and Annuities received during the year	$825,497 85	
Interest on Life Insurance and Annuity Fund	205,519 33	
	$1,031,017 18	
Less Agents' Commissions	62,007 39	
		$969,009 85
Expenses, including Branch Office Rents, Salaries, Taxes, Medical Examiners' Fees, and Stationery		92,527 28
Distribution of Surplus (dividends to insured)		149,999 79
Losses by death during the year (fifty-one deaths)		214,771 00
Total amount paid for Losses since organization		1,351,588 00
Annuities paid during the year		8,013 02
1,158 Policies issued in 1879, insuring		3,817,479 00
7,357 Policies outstanding Twelfth Month, 31st, 1879, insuring		22,486,295 00

NOTE.—The Company owns, as will be seen by the above statement, $1,230,000 in Mortgages and Ground Rents. They are all located in the City of Philadelphia or its immediate vicinity, and are believed to be undoubted security for the amount they represent. In the fourteen years of the Company's existence only seven properties have been acquired by foreclosure. They are included in the above statement and will probably sell for more than the cost.

NOTE.—The above Statement of Assets does not include any moneys or securities held in trust, they being kept entirely distinct and separate.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, Pres't. WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-Pres't.

ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. ASA S. WING, Ass't Actuary.

1. THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES THE OLD AND NEW POLICIES ALIKE OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY ARE MADE INCONTESTABLE AFTER THREE YEARS FROM THEIR DATE.

2. EACH ORDINARY POLICY PROVIDES FOR A DEFINITE SURRENDER VALUE IN PAID-UP ASSURANCE IN CASE THE POLICY IS FORFEITED AFTER THREE YEARS FROM ITS DATE.

3. EACH TONTINE POLICY CONTAINS A DEFINITE SURRENDER VALUE IN CASH IN CASE OF WITHDRAWAL AT THE END OF THE TONTINE PERIOD.

4. THE CONTRACT IS CONCISELY AND CLEARLY EXPRESSED, CONTAINING ONLY SUCH PROVISIONS AS ARE NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE POLICYHOLDERS.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Insures Lives on the most desirable plans.

GEORGE W. HILL, President.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL

LIFE Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, $3,423,783.16

SURPLUS, $379,602.61.

JAS. S. PARSONS, President.

A. S. WISCHESTER, Vice-President.

R. E. BEECHER, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL

(FIRE)

Insurance Company.

This Company conducts its business under the New York Safety Fund Law.

Offices Continental Buildings, { 100 Broadway, New York; Cor. Court and Montague Streets, and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Gross Assets, January, 1879	$3,337,771 74
Cash Capital	1,000,000 00
Net Surplus	1,038,422 27
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	1,060,384 21
Reserve, representing other claims and undivided profits	228,965 26

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

United States Bonds at market value		$1,064,250 00
State and other Bonds and Stocks		340,674 50
Cash on hand		160,793 08
Demand Loans (on Stocks and Bonds, worth $361,317)		289,510 00
Mortgage Loans (on Real Estate, worth $1,007,125)		603,750 00
Real Estate, office buildings in New York and Brooklyn		600,000 00
Premiums due—unpaid and in course of collection		148,664 54
Interest and Rents accrued		30,800 62

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

C. TOWNSEND, Secretary A. D. A. M. KIRBY, Secretary L. D.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, General Agent. C. H. DUTCHER, Sec'y Brooklyn Department.

THE

PENN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office 921 Chestnut Street.

INCORPORATED IN 1847. ASSETS, $6,632,504 01.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.

PURELY MUTUAL.

Entire surplus returned to the members every year. Policies non-forfeiting for their value. Endowment policies at life rates. Agents wanted. Apply to H. S. STEPHENS, Vice-President.

THE

MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK LIFE

Insurance Company,

OFFICE Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY.

JANUARY 1st, 1879.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1st, 1878 - - - $34,452,905 29

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums received and deferred	$6,121,856 04		
Less deferred Premiums, January 1st, 1878	396,289 26	$5,725 566 78	
Interest received and accrued	2,264,560 48		
Less interest accrued, January 1st, 1878	315,895 35	$1,948,665 13	$7,674,231 91
			$42,127,137 20

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Losses by death, including reversionary additions to same	$1,687,675 61	
Endowments matured and discounted, including reversionary additions to same	678,051 74	
Life annuities and reinsurances	261,005 29	
Dividends and returned premiums on canceled policies	2,288,674 25	
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses, and physicians' fees	518,809 94	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, etc	417,258 78	
Reduction of values on United States and other stocks	88,635 00	
Profit and loss account	8,568 98	$5,913,679 59
		$36,213,457 61

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, on hand, and in transit (since received)	$932,839 43	
Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks (market value $15,415,105 34)	14,791,267 72	
Real estate	4,583,270 42	
Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for $12,860,000 and the policies assigned to the company as additional collateral security)	14,364,158 43	
*Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to $3,225,000)	621,984 93	
*Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to January 1st, 1879	379,839 09	
*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies, $500,000; included in liabilities)	146,834 75	
Agents' balances	88,036 91	
Accrued interest on investments to January 1st, 1879	306,225 98	$36,213,457 61

* *A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.*

Excess of market value of securities over cost		623,837 62
CASH ASSETS, January 1st, 1879		$36,837,295 23

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to January 1st, 1879	$309,486 68	
Reported losses, awaiting proof, etc	180,993 39	
Matured endowments, due and unpaid	19,601 07	
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies; participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle net premium	32,369,333 40	
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, over and above a 4-per-cent. reserve on existing policies of that class	1,041,456 87	
Reserved for premiums paid in advance	14,987 18	$34,025,858 59
Divisible surplus, at 4 per cent		2,811,436 64
		$36,837,295 23

Surplus, Estimated by the New York State Standard at 4 1-2 per cent., over $6,500,000 00

From the undivided surplus of $2,811,436.64 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary Dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

During the year 5,082 policies have been issued, insuring $15,949,966.

Number of policies in force Jan. 1st, 1876, 44,661. Amount at risk, $126,132,119.
Number of policies in force Jan. 1st, 1877, 45,421. Amount at risk, 127,748,473.
Number of policies in force Jan. 1st, 1878, 45,605. Amount at risk, 127,901,887.
Number of policies in force Jan. 1st, 1879, 45,005. Amount at risk, 125,232,144.

Death-claims paid 1875, $1,594,815. January 1st, 1876, $2,499,656.	Income from interest, 1875, $1,870,658.	Divisible surplus at 4 per cent. Jan.
Death-claims paid 1876, $1,547,648. January 1st, 1877, $2,626,816.	Income from interest, 1876, $1,906,950.	Divisible surplus at 4 per cent. Jan.
Death-claims paid 1877, $1,638,128. January 1st, 1878, $2,664,144.	Income from interest, 1877, $1,897,457.	Divisible surplus at 4 per cent. Jan.
Death-claims paid 1878, $1,687,676. January 1st, 1879, $2,811,436.	Income from interest, 1878, $1,948,665.	Divisible surplus at 4 per cent. Jan.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	JOHN MAIRS,	WILLIAM A. BOOTH,	EDW. A. WHITTEMORE,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,	DAVID DOWS,	WM. H. APPLETON,	H. B. CLAFLIN,
CHAS. WRIGHT, M.D.,	HENRY BOWERS,	EDWARD MARTIN,	LOOMIS L. WHITE
J. F. SEYMOUR,	JOHN M. FURMAN,	S. S. FISHER,	GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
WILLIAM BARTON,	HENRY TUCK, M. D.,		WILLIAM H. BEERS.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M.D., Residence 109 East 20th St., } Medical Examiners.
HENRY TUCK, M.D., Residence 15 East 31st st. }

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.

Old and Young.

THE BLUE AND THE WHITE.

A TALE OF THE ADMIRALTY.

BY MARY A. BARR.

King George the Second, in fair Whitehall,
Paced anxiously up and down;
There were angry words upon his tongue,
On his fierce, dark brow a frown;
Hands in his pockets, eyes on the ground,
And a look on his face very profound.

And yet it was only a matter of dress
That fretted the King with care;
For he, and he alone, must decide
What colors the navy should wear.
But matters of dress were no light thing
To such a plain little, homely king.

For two whole days he wandered about,
Snubbing the Court and the Queen;
Shyly he glanced at the ladies' robes,
At the flowers upon the green;
But he got no thought that could help him guess
What color was best for the navy's dress.

The courtiers whispered in little groups,
The King was muttering low:
"The army's red, so it can't be that.
If I had my way, I know,
I'd say: Jolly tars, any coat is right,
And *no coat at all* is best in a fight.

"Shall it be green? Shall it be gray?
I always thought dress a bore!
I wish that His Grace of Bedford *
Was one hundred miles from shore!
I know what I'll do!" and he smiled in scorn—
"I'll send *for* my tailor to-morrow morn."

So he said, with a clearing brow and face:
"My Lords, ere the day turn dark,
Order my horses (Bedford can wait);
I wish to ride in Hyde Park."
But just as soon as he threw away care
The thing that he sought for came, unaware;

For, slowly galloping under the trees,
In the sunset's amber light,
Was the Duchess of Bedford, and her dress
Was a habit of blue and white—
Long dark blue folds, with a snowy band,
On the fairest woman in all the land.

"Now, by St. George!" cried the happy King,
"I'm a prouder man to-night
Than I have been since at Oudenarde
I led in a glorious fight.
I've settled a very important thing."
Then the nobles bowed to the laughing King.

"Bow to the Duchess of Bedford, Lords;
Bow to the blue and the white;
Those are the colors of England's fleet—
I have chosen them to-night:
Blue for the ocean, white for our fame,
Both linked with a beautiful woman's name.

"Joan, the Countess of Salisbury,
Still binds with her blue silk band
The Knights of the Garter, as you know,
The noblest in all the land.
Jeweled and honored, they stand near the throne,
Those who are worthy the ribbon of Joan.

"But I give to the Duchess of Bedford now
What Edward never gave;
Her colors shall fly in every port,
Shall float over every wave.
Bow to her, Lords, as she rides out of sight,
The woman who gave us the Blue and the White."

* First Lord of the Admiralty at that date.

GEN. ADAM ENGELHEART.

A NEW YEAR'S STORY.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM M. BAKER,
Author of "The New Timothy."

(*Concluded.*)

II.

THE GENERAL'S DAUGHTER.

When we entered the parlor, all of Miss Isabel's visitors had gone except a gentleman, evidently of wealth and education, whom I hated cordially upon seeing how handsome he was. Being entirely at ease with himself, he was completely so with Miss Engelheart, and was entertaining her with a flow of conversation, which our coming in scarcely slackened.

"Do *you* think so?" the young lady said to me, as I was rising in a few moments to leave. Her visitor had been expatiating upon a play which was then the rage. He had been extravagant in his enthusiasm over it.

"I regret," I replied, "to differ with any one; but I confess I do not like the play at all. There is but one thing I hate more, and that is," and I mentioned a poem which was then having a run.

"May I ask, Mr. Sanderson, why you do not like it?" the lady demanded, turning to me with such interest in her eyes and tones that I saw I had almost offended her. As to her visitor, he put up his eyeglass and surveyed me somewhat contemptuously, stroking his very black moustache as he did so. It was dyed.

"I dislike both play and poem," I replied, "because there is not an atom of truth in either. The authors are well known by reason of previous successes; but in these productions both character and incident is wholly foreign to actual life. The language itself is a dialect unknown to men. Pardon me, but I feel in regard to the poem and the play as I would if I saw a Venus represented with her head under her arm, or an Antinous sculptured with six eyes or a dozen hands. To me nothing is so beautiful as the truth."

"Haw! Do you think so, Mr.—Mr.—Anderson?" Miss Isabel's visitor condescended to say. "For my part," he added, dismissing me from existence and turning to the young lady, "what I despise most is Nachaw. You do not meet Apollo upon the streets. It is not *often* Venus or Diana is seen in Brooklyn."

The gentleman said it with a bow; but the lady could not have observed the intended compliment, for she was already saying to me:

"I am so glad, Mr. Sanderson, to know that you think as I do. Hate is a good word. Yes, if there is a thing I do *hate*, it is falsehood. I abhor it with all my soul, and more heartily every hour I live. It is meaner than stealing. It is more cowardly than anger. It is" (she went on, all her reserve gone like ice from before her sudden heat) "more detestable than drinking. Gambling is more honest. Cheating has, at least, the merit of a motive; but lying—"

"Why, Bella, what can have stirred you up so?" her father said, as she stopped, flushing at her own violence. "You remind me, my child," the General continued, placidly, "of that grisette in Paris—"

"Oh! Papa, please don't!" she interrupted him, her face pale after its flush of feeling. "Mr. Sanderson was about to say something."

It was not much I had to say, and yet a key-note had somehow been struck, and, when her visitor was gone, I was almost alarmed afterward at the way in which I responded, as well as listened, to what she had to say. It was as if a sudden summer had come upon the frost of our mutual reserve. Her father occupied himself, like the true gentleman I had supposed him to be, in reading or writing—I did not notice which—at the other end of the room, and I spent the most delightful evening I had ever known.

Tell me, if you please, how I could help loving her. I had known ladies as beautiful and as intelligent; as fascinating, too, so far as conversation and evident kindliness of soul went. But what I had never before met in such combination was a certain transparent truthfulness, and as much in the deepest depths of her eyes as in the purity of her clear brow. There was a musical accent of veracity in her tones, even in her laughter. Generally, I was the most bashful of men; but one is never shy of flowers, or children, or a beautiful morning, and the young lady was Nature itself. It was as if we had been acquainted all our lives. But I must stop describing her at once, if I am to stop at all. Of course, I ought to have gone long before; but I forgot to do so, until she was called out by a lady of the house, who wished to speak to her.

"Not at all," General Engelheart remarked, as I expressed my astonishment at the lateness of the hour, my hand on the door-knob. "I was speaking of the grisette I met in Paris, awhile ago. But you are fatigued."

"By no means," I said, greatly admiring the father of such a daughter. "I will be happy to hear." Thereupon my friend told me a long and interesting incident in regard to the French girl. It amounted to this, that, when in Paris, the narrator had become intimate with a young and wealthy nobleman. After some time he learned that this aristocrat had betrayed a poor but beautiful girl, of whom they had both purchased their linen. I was greatly interested, although it was after midnight, by the dramatic way in which the General described the agony of the poor girl, who had been above reproach hitherto, with an aged mother dependent upon her. "Isabel is very much like her," he said. "I determined to arrange it," my companion added, at last. "Going direct to the Frenchman's room, I remonstrated with him. He laughed in my face. I persisted, telling him of the wretchedness, possibly suicide of the girl. He still laughed. Then, according to a purpose I had formed, I denounced him, and it resulted, as I anticipated it would, in a duel. I should say," my friend observed, modestly, "that I am as expert with my rapier as I am at billiards. As I had also anticipated, I ran him through. I was on the lookout, and as he dropped his sword I seized him firmly and held him erect with my left hand, my right still holding the hilt of my weapon, which I had not withdrawn from his body. 'M. le Duc,' I said to him, 'I have so carefully planted my rapier that you can recover if I merely withdraw it; but if you refuse a request I am to make, by a turn of my wrist in withdrawing it I will sever an artery in your side and you will be dead in three minutes.' I had taken care," the General added, "that we had no witnesses in the Bois de Boulogne, where we fought at daybreak. 'Promise,' I said to him, 'to marry Lucille, and you live; refuse to do so, and you die.' He hesitated, so strong in him was his pride of blood; but he saw my resolve in my eye. Doubtless, his conscience aided me. The guileless loveliness of Lucille came to his mind. In any case, he promised. In two hours he was married to the weeping girl, at my lodging, I having arranged to get her and a priest there. I am quite a skillful surgeon," the General added, "and Lucille made the best of nurses. My friend recovered, and whenever I was in France I made it a point to visit him at his chateau. He was very happy in the society of his charming wife and three lovely children. At least, he was until an unhappy, unhappy matter—"

As my companion's face darkened, I was compelled to apologize and break away, unable to listen further, having an engagement over in New York very early the next morning. Moreover, I had become so deeply interested in the daughter that all he told me was tame in comparison; and, although I dreamed of a fair face that night, it was by no means that of Lucille.

My friend had been looking very haggard, and he did not make his appearance at table for some time after this. I cannot say that I was inconsolable; for, not only did I meet his daughter occasionally at dinner, but she had laid aside her excessive reserve. I dared even to hope that she took some little pleasure in my conversation, for she seemed to have almost as little general acquaintance in the house as myself. What added greatly to her loveliness, in my eyes, was what seemed to be a deepening sadness on her part, a sudden reserve at times, even toward myself, although our acquaintance was ripening beyond all my hopes. Unless I greatly mistook, her father was the only near relative she had, and his sickness made her to feel more than ever her lonely situation; all of which caused me to fall that much more deeply in love.

I had, of course, asked continually after her father, as well as offered to call upon him and render what assistance I could. Her rest was evidently broken; his illness was telling at last upon her; but she had always declined my aid with thanks. One evening she did not come to dinner until as I was leaving, and seemed so utterly worn out and unhappy that I ventured, very respectfully, to insist upon her allowing me to take her place, while she went out for a little air. I can never forget the sudden look of, so to speak, steady inquiry with which she fastened her eyes upon mine. She must have been satisfied with their loyal look in return, for she suddenly consented, and, leaving her at the table, I went up-stairs, knocked at the door of their sitting-room, heard a call to me to come in, and entered. To my surprise, he was seated in an easy-chair, reading, a handsome dressing-gown adding to his appearance. I had never seen him looking so well. There was unusual color in his cheeks, unwonted light in his eyes, and vigor in his tones.

"Mr. Sanderson," he exclaimed, shaking me cordially by the hand, "I am delighted to see you. Bella insists upon my not leaving my room quite yet; and I have allowed her to rule me, until I am but a babe in her hands. It is herself who is the invalid. But how have you been this long time?" and the General spoke with animation upon a variety of subjects. "By the by," he said, at last, "I have not seen you since that night I began to tell you about my part in the affair of the French girl. I don't mean my duel with her lover," he added, as I was about to correct him. "Alas! that was the least part of it. Listen!" and he told me at full length the sad sequel. Notwithstanding the marriage of the girl to the nobleman, she had, it seems, conceived a slow and silent but passionate affection for the man who had compelled her lover to make good to her his great wrong. It was a long story, admirably told, the narrator entering into the minutest details of the manner in which he came to know of her infatuation, then to share it, so far as he innocently could. The color faded from his cheek and his eyes grew dim as, in a low and sad voice, he recounted the way in which he had resisted, had remonstrated—himself more desperately in love with the erring wife, if possible, than she was with him.

"I would not have my daughter know it for worlds," he said; "but I never loved a woman as I did her, although Isabel's mother was then living. It was," he added, the tears streaming down his face, "a wild but not a wicked passion"; and he told me how he had fled and how her suicide had followed. Interesting as the incidents were, it was the pathetic power, the simplicity of truthful narrative on the part of the chief actor which thrilled me as he spoke.

"You must never allude to the subject," he said, in the end. "It is because I know that I can rely upon you entirely that I have been so frank in my confidences. There must be something about you that compels my trust, for I have never spoken as freely to any one before; but be on your guard!"

For at this moment his daughter came in, with a hasty step. She glanced anxiously at her father and then at me. The color came burning into her cheeks, and retreated, leaving them pallid, only to return again. Before taking off her hat and shawl, she went up to her father and kissed him upon the forehead. I remained only a few moments, talking lightly of indifferent matters, and then withdrew. I understood at last!

III.

EXPLANATION.

The next evening Miss Engelheart came down to the parlor of the house for a few moments, in accordance with a request from me to that effect in a little note I had written her. It so happened that there was some unusual attraction in New York that night—an actor or a singer of pre-eminent reputation (I have forgotten what)—and we had the room to ourselves. She came in with a hesitating, almost frightened air; but I advanced to her, and there seemed to be that in my manner which reassured her before I spoke. "I need make no apologies," I said, "because I know you well enough to be perfectly sure that you will recognize and appreciate my motives. Miss Isabella," I went on, "I have been slowly suspecting how matters are for some time, and I now understand them, excuse me, entirely."

"Has any one told you—?" she began.

"No one," I said; "but I know all, and I cannot say how heartily I respect and sympathize with you, and" I hastened to add, "with your father. Allow me to visit him. It will be a relief to him and it will enable you to take the exercise you will die if you do not get, especially while you are under such a burden of anxiety. We will play chess, and the pleasure of his society"—but at that the color fluttered in her cheek—"yes," I added, "the pleasure of his company will more than repay me. It

is as a favor I ask it. I know *everything*. Apart from his—his—peculiarity, he is, I doubt not, the most estimable of men." I felt so strong and steady as I said it that, in her lonely and exhausted condition too, it was the most natural thing she should, after a little hesitation, accept my offer. My heart bounds as I write when, on looking back, I know that her reliance upon me was better medicine to her than air or exercise.

As the months rolled by, she came to accept, too, my devotion to herself and, for her sake, to her father (it was that which won her) as simply and frankly as it was offered. In the end I learned all. Before she was born, and in consequence of neuralgic pains, her father had formed the habit of using opium. He possessed a small income, far too small for his support; but, unfortunately, the curse of his stimulated imagination extended to that also, and he came at last really to think himself what he always assumed to be in his narratives—that is, very wealthy. So deluded was he that he gradually, as the delusion grew upon him, abandoned his business, that of a teacher, and gave himself up, for years now and exclusively, to the reading of poetry and fiction. It was a curious study in the action and reaction of body and mind; but the reading confirmed the opium habit, and that but strengthened his devotion to works solely of imagination. I confess it touched me to the heart when I came to hear, long afterward, how his wife had consented, as it were, to his illusion, hiding from him the stringent economy he compelled her to exercise. His daughter had inherited and been trained to the same self-sacrifice; had bravely consented to it, to a degree which awoke the deepest admiration for her in me, although it sadly diminished what still remained to me of respect for her father. Surely, it would have been better if mother and daughter had aroused him, however rudely, to the facts of his poverty. It might have compelled him, as it did De Quincey, to rid himself of his overexuberant imagination by writing and publishing his dreams as fiction, and not have them ferment in him as facts. But he was too indolent, as well as enfeebled by his vice, caring nothing for fame or money. And thus, steadily, by small and slow, almost imperceptible degrees, the barriers in him between fact and fancy had been dissolved, until at last he was himself entirely unconscious, even in his most amazing statements, of departing from the truth. Although a very intelligent, even accomplished man—and in many things besides chess—he had none of the skill in calculation, in music, in fencing, or surgery of which he spoke, nor had he ever crossed the Atlantic, and all that he had said of his adventures in Harlaam, as in Paris, were purely imaginary. Before Isabel could remember, his wife had induced him to leave a former home in the West, and they had boarded from place to place ever since, removing as often as his malady became known. His wife had died, at last, under the affliction; and upon the daughter rested the sacred but singular duty of secluding, supporting, and shielding her father. So far as the unsleeping watchfulness of the tenderest love availed, she had done it. To tell the whole truth in regard to the man, he had been, apart from his terrible weakness, the best of parents, his one business in his better moments being the education of his daughter. They had become inmates of my boarding-house but a short time before myself.

It was some two years before Isabel and I were married, and we had removed to more than one hotel or boarding-house during that time. We rarely conversed in regard to her father's peculiarities; but I became satisfied that his very name was one of the creations of his diseased imagination. We could have learned, certainly, by making inquiries at the obscure village in the West, which he had left so long ago. But why should we? Especially as my wife is entirely satisfied with my plebeian name, which now heads that of our prosperous business house. I am convinced, however, that at a very early period my father-in-law had taken a fancy to and slowly assumed, not merely the name, but, by reason of his malady, the character also of some General Engelheart, with which he had become fascinated in the pages either of his ample reading or in the depths of his still more ample imagination. It is evident to me that the marvelous adventures he considered himself to have experienced were experienced as those of the General, and would have been, I have no doubt, as natural to such a person as were those of Hamlet, Lear, Othello, Macbeth to them. He was personating a definite individual, in a word, and that person had at last absorbed into itself his own identity. I became used at last to wonderful narrations, through which ran the vertebræ, if I may so speak, of the most natural coherence. Had all that he related been accurately true, it could not have seemed so more perfectly.

He died within a year after our marriage, and we were glad to observe how his brilliant fancies slackened and ceased before his death. It was with him as when the morning sun shines full upon and pales and puts out the fire which burns so brightly during the night. As the effulgent realities of another life dawned upon him, his diseased imagination gave place to the certainties of faith. I love and value my wife beyond most husbands, because her peculiar discipline has wrought in her a species of radiant and invariable truthfulness, which has influenced myself, knowing her father as I also did, and every child we have. It is a natural consequence, I suppose; but we have, every soul of us, possibly too great an aversion to mere fancy and sentiment. Even our girls care little for fiction or poetry, unless it be the very best, which means the delineation of Nature itself. It is so with all of us in regard to pictures and to preaching. Hence, it is that you cannot get any of us into the theater. In society, as in business, in politics, as in religion, we abominate whatever is not true, true, *true!* And it is like living in the open air and in the broad sunshine—we are all the healthier and the happier for it!

The writer reappears for an instant, merely to add that, if anybody knows a better basis than this upon which to begin upon a new year, let him say so.

THE DREADFUL BOY.

BY MRS. AMANDA SHAW ELSEFFER.

"Mamma, there's such a dreadful boy,
His name is Obadiah Struther,
He took away my whistle toy
And gave it to his little brother.

"And then he teased our baby, Ned,
And soiled his coat and clean white collar,
And pulled his Scotch cap off his head,
And chased him, too, to hear him holler.

"Then Maude and Bessie came along—
Oh! how they hate that horrid fellow!
I hate him 'cause he's grown so strong;
They hate him 'cause his hair is yellow.

"So Bessie made a face at him,
And then he pushed her in the gutter;
She fell against an iron rim,
I thought the sharp edge would have cut her.

"And I must have Papa's big cane;
It is not safe to go without it.
That boy will be around again;
I think Papa should know about it."

"Why, Charles, my son, you look forlorn.
How did you get so overheated?
And see, your books are badly torn.
I fear there's more than you've repeated."

"Mamma, that dreadful Obediah!
I said he was a thief, you see;
And then he said I was a liar,
And I was mad as I could be.

"He asked me if I'd like to fight.
I told him *so;* that it was naughty.
But soon as he was out of sight
I pinched his little brother Ortie.

"And then that child set up a yell;
And Obadiah came behind me,
And punched me till I nearly fell.
I bit him; but he didn't mind me.

"But, soon as I could get away,
I came to tell you all about it.
I want Papa's big cane, I say;
You see, I cannot do without it."

"And so you quarreled in the street,
And pinched your playmate's little brother!
The *dreadful boy* Papa will meet
Is *Charles*, I fear, and not another."

AN ADVENTURE IN THE SNOW.

BY NELLIE M. CARTER.

"I say, Will, ain't it jolly?"

"Jolly! I should just think so. A whole week at Hemlock Corners! Whew! what fun, Joey!" and, catching little dark-haired Jo in his arms, Tom caused him to turn a rather peculiar somersault, landing him head down on the floor.

Yes, Tom, Will, and Jo Dean were invited to spend a whole week at Hemlock Corners. They hailed with joy the prospect of spending their last days of vacation at a regular country town, where there would be lots of snowballing, and coasting, and, as Tom very expressively put it, "plenty of fun."

The night before they started it snowed. A high wind, whistling through the streets, tossed the snow into little drifts. Still the blinding flakes fell, and when morning dawned the snow was many feet deep on the walks, the cars were stopped, and the milkman's horse floundered helplessly from one drift to another, as he went his accustomed rounds.

"Of course, the boys can't go. It's out of the question," Mamma said, as she passed a plate of griddle-cakes, at the breakfast-table.

"Oh! Mamma!" cried all three boys at once, while they dropped their knives and forks in dismay. "Can't we go? Oh! I am sure we can. Why, Mamma, a little snow isn't going to hurt us," said Tom, disdainfully. "Will and I are as strong as oxen, and we'll take the best care of Jo."

"Humph! Take care of me? I'm much obliged. Guess I know how to take care of myself, if I am small. Ah! you dear little Mammy, please let us go!" And eight-year-old Jo looked up into his Mamma's face, his big, solemn eyes shining with the most persuasive entreaty.

"Really, Papa," said practical Will, "I know we would be perfectly safe, and then Mr. Archer would be so terribly disappointed. I think we ought to consider his feelings too."

"I'm afraid our old friend doesn't know you very well, if he would feel your absence in that way," Papa said, with an amused twinkle in his eye. "But, really, dear," added he, seriously, "I think we might let them go. They are brave little lads, and then, no doubt, the storm appears worse to us from our windows than it is in reality. When the sun rises higher, I am sure this terrific cold will subside."

"Well, just as you say, James; but I do hope they won't run into any danger." And Mamma looked anxiously around at the eager faces. "Any way, they must be well wrapped up." And she bustled away, to find scarfs, ear-tippets, comforters, overcoats, and thick mittens, leaving the boys in a perfect ecstasy of delight.

At twelve o'clock they started, Tom and Will carrying between them a much-despised carpet-bag; while little Jo, hardly recognizable, so completely was he wrapped up in mufflers and scarfs, tugged manfully at the bundle of lunch. On the ferry-boat they wanted to stay outside; but soon found this impossible. The deck was one glare of ice and the cold was terrific.

Now, indeed, their patience was tried; for, instead of crossing the river in fifteen minutes, it took them exactly three hours. Huge blocks of ice clogged the stream and surged up against the sides of the boat. Nearly the entire passage had to be cut through the ice. It was the last boat that even attempted the trip that day.

"I say, Will," whispered Tom, "ain't this jolly?" I don't believe Papa and Mamma knew what a day it is. I'm awfully glad we started before anyone knew about the weather. I like it to be a little bit dangerous. Don't you?"

"You better believe I do," answered Will. "Why, this is most as good as going to the Arctic regions."

"But you won't see the North Pole sticking out of the snow, anyhow," cried Jo, triumphantly.

"Ha! ha! ha! laughed Tom. "Oh! that's too much, Jo. Did you really think the North Pole was a stick? Oh! Will, just think of it!" and both boys, much to the disgust of Jo, went off into a convulsion of laughter.

"Well, anyway, that's what it says in the geography; and," Jo continued, glad to change the subject, "we're almost there." Oh! I'm so glad; for I'm awfully sick of this musty old cabin."

Of course, the train they intended to take had long since gone; and, to their great dismay, the boys learned that no other train would go to Hemlock Corners that day.

Horror-struck, they gazed at each other. They could not return now, for the boat was not going back. Here they were, strangers in a strange city.

"Well, my young men," the youthful ticket agent said, as he complacently smoothed his downy moustache, "the best I can do for you is to put you on the train for Brewsters. Then likely there'll be a conveyance to take you the last nine miles. You pays your money and takes your choice." But what the choice was he failed to explain.

"Oh! yes. We'll do that, of course," said Will, receiving an assenting nod from the other two. "It will be easy enough to go those few miles, even if we had to walk them."

"Well, I don't think you could walk them in a hurry on a day like this," answered their condescending adviser, as he slowly counted out three tickets. "But there, skip along. It wants but two minutes of train-time."

When the cars appeared, the boys hurried into them, and gathered around the red-hot stove, while the train bounded on once more, cutting its way through bank after bank of snow. Bounded, did I say? No, rather crept, often stopping, to have some massive wall cleared, and then crawling sluggishly onward. The boys talked and laughed around the warm stove. Boy-like, they wanted to eat their lunch right away. Oh! how good it tasted! And for a little while they were very quiet, for their appetites were greatly sharpened by their cold voyage. But their kind mother had prepared for them more than even they could eat, and so, loath to lose any of it, they gave it once more into Jo's care, thinking they might need it later.

Once the conductor came into the car, to tell them that the coal had nearly given out, and that they might have to stop till assistance was sent. Again he came with lamps, for the short December day was rapidly closing. But the coal did not give out, and just as the sun was going down in the west the train puffed slowly into Brewster's station.

Will, leaving Tom and Jo to guard the bag, hurried off to find out about the stage or sleigh that would take them the remaining distance. But the crowd which had collected to see the train come in knew nothing about it and the sleepy ticket agent could give him no information. Stepping across to what appeared to be the village inn, he was told by the obsequious landlord that no conveyance had gone over that road since the day before yesterday; that travel was impossible, the snow in some places being fifteen feet deep; and that he would be glad to give them excellent accommodations for any length of time. Will, thanking him for his information and politely declining his offer, pushed on to inquire elsewhere. But every one said the same thing. Roads impassable, terrible storm and terrific cold. At one place, however, he learned that the way, otherwise indistinguishable, could be traced by the telegraph-poles, which extended all the way to Hemlock Corners.

With all this discouraging news, Will returned to his brothers. Boy-like, heedless of the danger, they determined to walk the distance. And such a walk, over a trackless waste of snow, covered with but a thin crust; the wind, stayed not by house or tree, whistling round their heads, tossing back their coats and scarfs, to bite with a deadly touch their already chilled hands and faces, and laughing in ruthless mockery at their feeble attempts to struggle onward in spite of its fury. Then at every step, the crust being too thin to bear their weight, they sank knee-deep in the snow.

Not that our brave little friends minded it much. No, indeed! They only thought the whole thing a splendid joke.

"Let's pretend we're persecuted people," cried Will, tossing up a handful of snow in

the air, to watch it descend in feathery flakes.

"Yes, do!" said Jo, eagerly. "We'll be those people that begin with H. Huger—Huger—something, you know."

"Oh! you mean Huguenots. Yes, that'll be capital. Our few poor possessions in our hands (pointing to the carpet-bag) and a long and perilous march before us ere we reach a safe country." And Tom waved his snow-covered mitten dramatically toward the distant horizon.

"Now, Jo, put your bundle on the end of this stick and sling it over your shoulder—this fashion."

But alas! busy with his explanations, unheeding his steps, Will suddenly disappeared in a drift, and all that could be seen were his heels kicking wildly in the air. Amid shrieks of laughter, Tom and Jo pulled him out. What a sight he was! covered with snow from head to foot, rubbing his wet eyes, and shaking himself in a bewildered manner.

"Brother Pilgrims, brother Pilgrims, I guess you had better not do that too," he said, comically. "Ugh! the snow is all dripping down my back."

On they trudged in the gathering twilight, till at last Jo exclaimed:

"There's all that lunch that we did not eat before. Goodey! Let's take it now. I'm as hungry as a bear."

"Hip! hurrah! Just the thing. I thought may be it was my tender conscience causing me all these gnawing pangs; but I guess, my worthy brethren, it was hunger. I say, boys, there's just the spot beneath that rugged elm," said Tom, poetically.

"Pardon, many times; but that's a fir tree," said practical Will.

"All the same to me; only hurry up and pass it round. I mean the lunch, not the tree," explained Tom, as they settled themselves as comfortably as possible beneath a large evergreen, perched on a little eminence. The darkness had been gradually stealing on, and now it was so dark that they could see but a few feet around them.

"Oh! don't that bread smell good! Get up, my lad, and hand it to me. I was born tired," said Will, lazily.

"No, I won't," retorted Jo. "Come, get it for yourself." And he walked backward, carefully holding the paper over his head.

"You won't serve me, eh? you rascal!" cried Will, laughing. "Then take that."

Whiz! went the great snowball through the air. But it did not hit Jo. It hit the lunch, and alas! knocked it right out of his hand, and it disappeared down the hill into the darkness. The boys gazed at each other in dismay. Then Jo's mouth began to twitch, and then the frosty night-air resounded with their peals of laughter. They groped around for the missing bundle, but all in vain. It had evidently sunk in a drift.

"No use looking for it any more. Really and truly, boys, I'm awfully hungry," said Jo, now very sorrowfully.

"So am I," answered Tom, cheerily; "but I guess we haven't got much further to walk. I hope not, any way," he added, under his breath, peering anxiously ahead into the darkness.

Will and Tom still tugged that heavy bag, while Joey plodded wearily on behind, never complaining, but disdainfully brushing away the tears, which, filling his eyes, blurred his sight so that the figures of the boys ahead appeared like distorted phantoms in the moonlight. The sun had long ago set, and the cold, steady light of the moon was the only illumination to the dismal scene.

They were very quiet now, and the only joke they could muster was the never-failing question: "Where's Jo?"

Then the little boy would answer, cheerily: "I'm behind."

Every few minutes the question was repeated, and, after laughing at the monotonous answer, they would once more relapse into silence. After they had walked what seemed to them many miles, suddenly ahead of them rose a deep drift; a drift in which, they could well see, they would sink far above their heads. They could not turn aside and go round it, for the drift extended right and left to a great distance. Tom, stupid with the cold, sank down in the snow, refusing to move. Fully aware of his danger, the other boys, greatly alarmed, gazed at each other helplessly.

Suddenly Will turned and shook Tom roughly. "Follow me!" he muttered, hoarsely. "I know what to do." Lifting up the bag with all his might, he flung it from him. It skimmed lightly over the frozen crust and shot right ahead across the drift; and then, much to the amazement of the other two, Will lay down in the snow and, quickly rolling over and over, soon found himself in safe quarters. Tom and Jo followed, and thus in such a novel way they overcame their first great obstacle. Afterward they frequently came to such drifts; but by this means they passed them all in safety.

The cold grew more intense, if that were possible. The wind had died away, but the still night-air was even more terrible. The sky, which before had been clear, was now covered with deep blotches of clouds; clouds that sailed majestically through the heavens, but alas! too often crossed the face of the still radiant moon.

The boys did not speak at all now. They seemed to feel they needed all their breath for their wearisome work. Numb with the cold, stiff in every joint, more and more feeble after every exertion, they crept slowly and painfully on. Each one feared the same thing; not one of them dared breath it to the other. A horrible dread had seized their hearts; yet they traveled on in silence. Yes, they feared, they knew with a terrible certainty, that the cold, treacherous snow would be their only shroud, and that the silent, unpitying moon would be the only light they would see in this world ere they sank down to die in their icy bed. The last house they had passed seemed far behind. They could not retrace their steps to it. No, they would press on. Maybe they were even now nearing the town. Poor boys, they little knew that the town was far, far away in the distance. They would have four long, weary miles to go before they reached its shelter, and they could not walk there now.

But even they soon gave up this hope, for the moon had hidden itself totally behind a mass of lowering black clouds, and they were stumbling on in utter darkness. Fifteen minutes more they plodded on, each breath they drew giving them infinite pain. Then Will, the brave, the fearless, sank to the ground, too dumb to care for, too drowsy to feel his danger.

"Let's die together," whispered Tom, in a husky voice. "Come, Jo!"

But Jo, dear little soldier Joey, unheeding his words, with a wee little, pitiful smile, knelt in the snow, clasping his stiff hands, and, raising his little white face to Heaven, he prayed. At first his poor blue lips refused to move. Then, in a low, sweet voice, he cried:

"O God! take care of us; take care of me and Tom and Will. We're so tired. Send an angel down, please, dear Jesus, to carry us to Heaven. We can't go alone. And oh! bless Papa and Mamma." Then his voice broke and big tears rolled down his cheeks.

"Oh! Will! oh! Tom! Wake up, do! Oh! won't God hear us, we're so lonely!"

Even as he spoke the clouds parted suddenly and revealed the moon, which seemed to smile down on them a sweet good-night. No, it wasn't that either. It was—

"Tom! Will! Look! look! What's that? Please some one wake up! Oh! do look! What's that dark thing there ahead? It isn't the snow. It's—oh! it must be a house!"

Startled by Jo's eager tones from the dull stupor which had been gradually stealing over them, both boys raised their heads, to gaze in the direction toward which Jo was frantically pointing.

Yes, there it was. Abut two hundred yards in front of them loomed up a small house, almost hidden in the drifts. Still, a house; yes, for them a shelter, a safety from this horrible death. Eagerly now they trudged on, dropping their bag in their haste, stumbling over each other as they clambered nearer and nearer to their blessed refuge. Yes, yes! there was a real house—no phantom of their imagination—the moon lighting up its little windows; the snow resting against its sides, kissing the worn gray shingles with its icy lips; and, best of all, the tiny wreath of blue smoke curling up from the dark old chimney.

The fence and gate were buried in the snow; but on their hands and knees they crept slowly up to the door. Here they knocked, and then dropped down in the snow, waiting, with bated breath, for some answer. But after the echo of their knock had died away all was silent once more.

"Of course, everyone's asleep. Let's pound harder."

This time the bark of a dog answered them, and oh! joyful sound! steps were heard coming toward them, and a gruff voice called out:

"Who's there?"

Too tired to answer, they waited. The squeaky bolts were withdrawn, the latch clicked, and the door opened. Old Farmer Hughes stood, filling up the doorway with his bulky figure, gazing at them, in mute astonishment. At last he found his voice.

"Liza, old gal! Liza, I say! Come down quick! Never mind how you look!" he shouted at the top of his lungs, and then with his rough but tender hands he lifted Jo up, and, bidding the others to follow, he stalked ahead into the cheery kitchen.

Oh! how pleasant was the warm room. The fire, which was soon roaring and crackling under the farmer's skillful hands; the— But wait a moment. I am going too fast. They didn't enjoy this all at once. The heat of the room, after the terrible cold they had endured, caused frightful pains to shoot all over their bodies. But Liza, the kind farmer's wife, waiting for no explanation, bustled around, bringing out blankets, which she heated before the fire; making them change their stiff, frozen garments for some of her "old man's duds," as she expressed it; rubbing their hands and feet with snow, which the farmer brought in; pouring steaming tea down their aching throats; and, at last, after they had been sufficiently thawed out, bringing them close to the fire, to get thoroughly warmed. After a substantial meal the boys found their tongues, and for an hour the kind old couple listened in astonished silence to their wonderful story.

"Wal, did you ever!" was all Liza could say, when they had finished. While the old man, slowly shaking his head, muttered: "No, I never, in all my born days. Who'd a-believed it."

For a little while they all sat gazing at the fire. The boys, too much worn out to to feel like talking, were glad to lie back in their chairs and enjoy the exquisite feeling of warmth that was gradually stealing over them. But another sensation was also stealthily taking possession of them, and soon little Jo's head began to nod down, down on his breast. When Mrs. Hughes saw this, she jumped up, hastily exclaiming about her forgetfulness:

"He'll be wanting his bed, poor little lambie; and I've no doubt, young gentlemen, you'd both be the better of a good sleep," she said, hurrying away to fix a place for them. She soon returned, with a flickering candle in her hand, and bade them follow her.

She led them to the spare room, as she explained, where a fire had just been lit; and, stopping only long enough to thank God for his wonderful deliverance, they tumbled into bed.

The sun was high up in the heavens before they awoke and gazed in wonder about the strange room. Then it all came back to them.

"Oh! how funny I feel," said Tom, as he tried to lift himself up. "I'm as stiff as Jupiter. How are you?" he said, turning to Joey.

"Pretty achey," responded the little fellow. "Well, let's get up, anyway."

With many ohs! and ahs! and with now and then a suppressed groan, they at last managed to get on their clothes, which had all been dried out and put in their room long before their eyes were open. Hobbling into the kitchen, after a cherry "good-morning," they found, to their surprise, that it was past ten o'clock.

The farmer wouldn't hear of their leaving him that day; and, indeed, they were not able to. They were stiff and sore in every limb, too tired yet to do much more than sit before the kitchen-fire and watch Liza at her work. They were only too willing to accept of the farmer's hospitality for another night.

The next morning, feeling strong and well once more, they started in the farmer's sleigh for Hemlock Corners. Liza bade them an affectionate farewell, and stood at the gate, wrapped in a shawl, watching them till at a turn of the road they were lost to view.

It was a lovely morning and the cold, bracing air made the boys very hilarious. They sang, whistled, and shouted. The old farmer laughed till the tears came to his faded eyes. Then, too soon, the boys thought, they turned into the village street and were trotting swiftly along to Mr. Archer's house. At their knock the door flew open. The tidy little servant-maid stood staring at them in amazed silence. Then the boys, laughing at her astonishment, pressed forward, and saluted her with: "Hallo! Jane. I say, have you lost your wits? Where's the folks? Let us in, old girl, will you? We're flesh and blood. Don't stare so."

Amid the clamor of their voices, a lady's voice was heard calling over the stairs:

"What is it, Jane?"

"Why, Mrs.—"

"It's us," cried Jo, disregarding his grammar.

"What! the boys?" and, with a little scream of delight, she flew down-stairs, and was hugging, kissing, and crying over them too all at once. Then Mr. Archer came out of his study, and he too shook hands, first with one and then another, and ended up by hugging his wife. This made them all laugh, and then, as soon as they could get their breath, the boys told once more the story of their wonderful walk.

After they had finished, and had been cried over and hugged again, a knock was heard at the door.

"Come in!" cried Mrs. Archer.

"Please 'em," said Jane, again staring at the boys, "there's some one outside as would like to see the young gentlemen. He's at the kitchen-door." And, having imparted this news, the little maid disappeared.

"Who can it be?" exclaimed all the boys at once. "Well, anyway, let's go and see." And they all rushed for the well-known kitchen, followed more slowly by Mr. and Mrs. Archer.

A young boy stood in the doorway, with a big carpet-bag in his hand, and he awkwardly lifted his hat when he saw the boys.

"Mr. Hughes sent me with this. You left it in the snow, and he thought mayhap you might like it."

"Oh! yes," cried Will. "That's our bag. I thought we'd never see it again. We're ever so much obliged."

What was the matter with the boy? He still stood there, jerking his hands in and out of his pockets, standing first on one foot and then on the other, and blushing most painfully. At last he stammered out:

"Are you the boys what took that walk, day afore yesterday, in the snow?"

"Why, yes; we did take a walk then," answered Tom.

"Would you mind very much?" the boy went on. "A few of me friends and neighbors want to take a look at you!" and, not waiting for an answer, he disappeared, and before the boys could say anything the doorway was blocked up by a sea of heads, extending out to the back gate, gazing in astonishment at them.

"You's the ones what took that walk!" said one.

"Aye, but they're the plucky fellows!" exclaimed another.

"Ain't they, though? Indade, they're young heroes, they be. Say, young misters, could yer give us a grip of your hand afore we go? We're proud of you, we is," sang out one little Irish Mick.

"Yes, yes; do, do!" cried they all. And in one minute, greatly to the astonishment of the now bewildered boys, they solemnly marched in, one by one, and gravely shook hands with them, then walked quietly away down the road. The boys looked at each other for one moment, and then burst into loud peals of laughter.

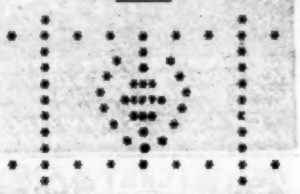
"Hark!" said Jo, suddenly. "What are they about now?"

Loud on the clear morning air rang out their shouts: "Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! for the boys who took that walk! Three

cheers for the plucky little chaps! Hip! hip! hurrah!" And the hills echoed again and again: Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

PUZZLEDOM.

[*Communications for this department should be addressed "Puzzles," THE INDEPENDENT, New York.*]



1. The upper part of the frame denotes that department of the medical art which relates to food.

2. The lower part denotes the power that has control of naval affairs.

3. The left-hand side, read downward, indicates a state of unrest.

4. The right-hand side means to oblige.

5. The oval of the picture is a compound word. The first half, beginning at the lower left-hand star and read upward, denotes one of the most valuable products of the earth. The last half, beginning at the upper right-hand star and read downward, is an image or representation of something. The entire word gives the true title of the puzzle.

6. The diamond: 1, a vowel; 2, ancient; 3, a book of pictures; 4, an urgent request; 5, a consonant.

A. B. R.

EASY ENIGMAS.

I.

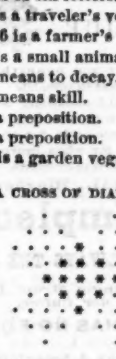
I am a word of six letters.
My 1, 2 is a salutation.
My 4, 5, 6 is familiar to gamblers.
My 3, 4, 5, 6 is a trial of speed.
My 1, 2, 6 is a garden utensil.
My 6, 4, 3 is a part of the head.
My 3, 2, 6, is an animal.
My whole is a boy's name.

II.

I am a word of six letters.
My 1, 2, 3 is a traveler's vehicle.
My 1, 2, 3, 6 is a farmer's vehicle.
My 1, 2, 6 is a small animal.
My 4, 5, 6 means to decay.
My 2, 3, 6 means skill.
My 6, 5 is a preposition.
My 2, 6 is a preposition.
My whole is a garden vegetable.

A. B. R.

A CROSS OF DIAMONDS.



A cross of five diamonds.—The corner diamonds depend upon the central diamond for three letters on each of its sides.

Central diamond.—1. A consonant; 2, a public notice; 3, visages; 4, clear produce; 5, a consonant.

The upper right-hand diamond.—1, a consonant; 2, frolic; 3, vapors; 4, a man's nickname; 5, a consonant.

The upper left-hand diamond.—1, a consonant; 2, a famous dog; 3, a vicar (often spelt differently); 4, a small piece of cloth; 5, a consonant.

The lower left-hand diamond.—1, a consonant; 2, humanity; 3, withers; 4, the year 1880; 5, a consonant.

The lower right-hand diamond.—1, a consonant; 2, propelling; 3, sedate; 4, united; 5, a consonant.

M. B. H.

PUZZLE OF SYLLABLES.

Find the first word. Drop the first syllable and annex a new syllable to the last one of the first word, and so on until you have all the words.

1, a part in music; 2, an instrument of music; 3, a male fowl; 4, a monk; 5, a mask; 6, one bereaved; 7, a vision; 8, a small bird; 9, something small but nice; 10, not pleasant to the taste; 11, dread.

MOTHER D.

CENTRAL EXCEPTIONS.

1, except the central letter from otherwise and leave an exclamation; 2, from sound, and leave a part of the face; 3, from a raft, and leave a plain; 4, from a child, and leave a storehouse; 5, from an animal, and leave a tube; 6, from a quantity of anything made at once, and leave a musical composer; 7, from an irrational animal, and leave good qualities of the highest degree; 8, from a temporary house, and leave two; 9, from to produce, and leave a box; 10, from a shore, and leave expense; 11, from a peculiar gum, and leave an inflammable substance; 12, from a tree, and leave a man.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in anchor, but not in ship.
My second's in falling, but not in slip.
My third is in dandy, but not in fop.
My fourth is in candy, but not in drop.
My fifth is in bonny, but not in sweet.
My sixth is in wrestling, but not in feat.
My seventh's in often, but not in then.
My eighth is in rooster, but not in hen.
My ninth is in orange, but not in fig.
My tenth is in branches, but not in twig.
My eleventh's in coolie, but not in slave.
My twelfth is in hero, but not in brave.
My thirteenth's in tropic, but not in line.
My fourteenth's in forfeit, but not in fine.
My fifteenth's in ballad, but not in song.
My sixteenth's in badness, but not in wrong.
My seventeenth's in magic, but not in skill.
My eighteenth's in action, but not in will.
My nineteenth's in painting, but not in brush.
My twentieth's in linnet, but not in thrush.
My whole is good work after play,
For you have had your holiday.

B. B.

LOGICAL.—*His Honor:* "Prisoner, you say you are homeless?" *Prisoner:* "Yes, your Honor." *His Honor:* "You have no means of existence, whatever?" *Prisoner:* "No, your Honor." *His Honor:* "Very well. (After a pause.) The court condemns you to pay a fine of $5."

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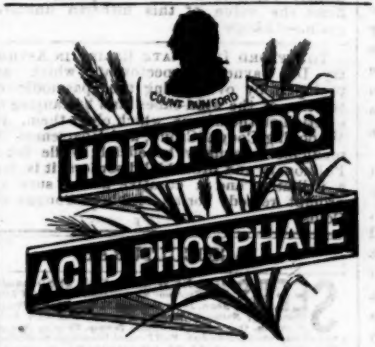

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For New Terms for 1880 see page 31.

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"Zeller's Conservatory of Music,
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Farm and Garden.

The Agricultural Editor will be glad to receive any hints or suggestions that will make this department more valuable to those of our Subscribers who are specially interested.

ROSES.

We are asked often and repeatedly, at all seasons and from every quarter: "Tell us something about roses. Tell us how to treat them. What can we do to have a rose in our window?" We can answer each query best by answering all at once, and simply stating how roses may be successfully grown in the drawing-room.

The Rev. Reynolds Hole says, in his admirable book about roses, that "he who would have beautiful roses in his garden must have beautiful roses in his heart. He must love them well and always. To win, he must woo, as Jacob wooed Laban's daughter, though draught and frost consume. He must have not only the glowing admiration, the enthusiasm, and the passion, but the tenderness, the thoughtfulness, the reverence, the watchfulness of love."

That is the key-note of success not only in the cultivation of the rose, but every other flower, as well. It simply means "knowledge is power," without which you cannot succeed, with which you cannot fail. For house culture the rose is not as desirable as many other plants, if continuous bloom is the main object; neither is it as showy in the greenhouse as many other plants. Ever-blooming roses—that is, a bush always in flower—is one that a florist would delight to see, particularly if the bud was, from its form, size, and color, available for the retail trade. The rose-house a large portion of the year is about as unsightly and as uninteresting as any branch of floriculture. The combined seasons of flowering do not exceed five months in the year; the other seven months are periods of rest and preparation.

With proper care and attention, roses can be grown in a satisfactory manner in the conservatory or drawing-room. To that end, we would advise all such as *must* have roses to commence operations by throwing away all the old, scraggy plants they have had in pots for years, and commence anew. Then get some new plants. The best for the purpose are those that have been growing in the open border for one or two years. It matters but little what variety you prefer. Take any Hybrid Perpetual, Tea, Bourbon, or Noisette, one that has had a good freezing and at rest. Take up carefully, so as not to injure the roots, and pot in a strong, rich soil. The best for this purpose is well-rotted turf three parts and well-rotted manure from the cow-stable one part. When rotted turf cannot be obtained, get the next best. Any new soil, that which underlies the sod of a meadow, is good. Avoid, as you would avoid failure, soil from the vegetable-garden or from the woods. Leaf-mold, however well adapted it may be for many plants, is not the home the rose loves. Choose a heavy clay in preference to a light, sandy soil. A heavy, sweet loam is the more desirable. In choosing pots, do not select too large a size. Use those that will comfortably hold the roots, that should be shortened in somewhat, but not bruised. Cut off with sharp pruning-shears or knife, say one-third the length. Be careful to have the roots evenly distributed through the pot, press the earth firmly around the roots, and thoroughly water. No fear of overdoing it.

As soon as potted—or before, if more convenient—the plant must be well pruned or cut back. This point is one of the essentials in rose culture and must not be overlooked. It is a simple thing to show one how to prune the rose; but a difficult task to tell how to do it properly. New wood of nearly all roses usually starts from the root. In that case cut back to within four inches of the ground. If the new growth—that of the past year—has started from above the root, cut still closer in—say to within two inches of the old wood. Do not in any case leave any old wood for the purpose of flowering. When the young wood starts from the root, cut the old entirely away. When these operations are completed, set the pots in a cool, dark room or cellar, where they should remain say four weeks, unless in the meantime they commence rapid growth, in which case they should be brought into full light and heat. That of the living-room is quite sufficient. After the watering the plant received when potted, no more is required until brought to the light. At this point much care is to be observed. Give no more than is actually necessary. During the first stages of growth absorption by the plant is slow. Increase the amount as the growth increases. As soon as the first leaves are fully developed, sprinkle every morning with tepid water. For this purpose a rubber hand-sprinkler is the most convenient. From this time onward give the plants all the light and sun possible. Do not let them get a chill, neither draughts of cold air, which will surely cause mildew, from which plants rarely recover. When the room needs ventilation, lower the windows only sufficient for the purpose. As long as artificial heat is used, do not raise the windows to admit warm air from outside, even though the temperature is higher than within. As a preventive of mildew, the plants should be lightly dusted once a week with the flour of sulphur. This is best applied by making a small bag of rather closely-woven flannel, into which put the sulphur, and shake over the plants as lightly as possible. Should the green fly (aphis) put in an appearance, immediate steps toward their destruction must be taken. The most effective is fumigation, which, as a rule, is inconvenient in the living-room. The next best plan is to dip the plant in strong soapsuds and rinse off with clean water. Follow this plan daily as long as it is a necessity.

A strict compliance with these instructions, under favorable conditions, will bring not only roses, but good roses; far better than many of our greenhouses yield, with the indifferent treatment they are too apt to receive. After flowering, the Tea roses should be cut well back, and they will come into bloom again, or they may be transferred into the open border. The Hybrid Perpetuals should be set aside, and planted out in the border as soon as the weather will permit. Roses forced into bloom in the house this winter should not be brought in next. They will not do well forced two years in succession. Put out young plants in the spring for blooming the following winter.—*Floral Cabinet.*

IMPROVEMENT IN FARMING.

It is surprising to see so many farmers all over the country trying to plow so much land that they cannot possibly half do the afterwork necessary to keep the land and crops in proper trim. Let me describe how many farmers plow. They strike a furrow across the field, then turn to the left and sail round next the fence, throwing the furrow upon the fence-corners, and continue thus until the field is finished. By this method the team tramps a great deal of plowed land at each end of the land. The object of plowing is to lay the soil up lightly, preparatory to sowing or planting. If the man understands his business, he strikes a furrow six or seven paces from the fence, across the lot, turns to the right and back-furrows the land until finished, and each subsequent land the same way. With a little care at the ends, he can finish each land squarely and turn over all the land, and his team will tramp down no plowed land at all, except when going through the last time, finishing up the dead furrow. Land plowed twice and subsoiled will almost certainly produce a big crop.

Tile draining is an important improvement. If you cannot put in as many tile as you would like at once, do a little of it every year, commencing at your lowest places, putting in tile large enough to receive subsequent branches. You will find that the more tile you put in the more money you will want to cover up in the same way. The results will be so satisfactory that you will strain every nerve to increase the tileage every year. You can commence operations on tiled land from ten days to two weeks earlier in the spring, and will not have to wait after a heavy rain until the weeds get ahead of you.

The improvement of worn lands next claims attention. There are many ways to do this. Some will tell you to sow buckwheat, and turn the crop under; others, clover and the various crops. I think red clover is first and sowed corn second in the list of green manures. No other crop will make as heavy a growth in the same time as corn, and I believe you can bring land, especially sandy soil, up to a high state of fertility quicker and cheaper than with clover. All concede that red clover contains the needed elements of fertility to a large extent. The trouble, generally, is that few farmers have the courage to plow under a good crop. It looks too much like waste. You should not let a hoof touch a clover field which you intend to improve until September or October; then turn it under, seed and all. Next spring plow again, about two inches deeper than in the fall, and sow oats lightly on it, because you must have more clover, which will come up very thick. You can pasture this for two years, when the land will be in good condition for three judiciously rotated crops. When you get the land into good condition, it will not cost much to keep it so. You may say you cannot afford to wait so long without the use of your land; but remember it will be worth two or three times as much as when you began to clover it. You cannot bring up worn land without expense, and I have shown you the quickest and best way to do it. If you adopt the method of thoroughly cultivating a part of your farm, a part will will have to rest, for want of time and labor to work it, and this part may as well be recuperating as not. We count on its costing us $50 to $60 per acre every year for fertilizing material for our garden-lands, as rich soil is necessary to force our early crops and produce the enormous amount of vegetables they do.—*Ohio Farmer.*

A NEW CEREAL FOR THE WEST.

In the regions of Western Kansas, where there is liable to be a lack of rainfall in any season, and where corn especially must have plenty of moisture to produce a crop in paying quantities, a grain that will not merely be a succedaneum, but will absolutely take the place of corn, has been experimented with during the past three seasons, and it is believed to be demonstrated beyond a doubt that it will add very much to the value of Western lands.

This grain is called here Egyptian or rice corn, and, so far as known, has not been cultivated in any other part of the United States. The seed was obtained from the display made by the Egyptian Government at the Centennial Exposition. The name is derived from the resemblance of the grain to rice, and, so far as it has been experimented with, has proved a success, both in wet and dry seasons. While growing, this crop can hardly be distinguished from sorghum. The seed forms at the top of the stalk, in large bunches, and, as it ripens and gets heavier, bends over and hangs down, not unlike a cluster of grapes. It belongs to the sugar-cane family and is cultivated in the same manner and as easily as sorghum or broom-corn. One bushel of the seed is sufficient for five acres, and it has been put in here with a wheat-drill. In harvesting, the heads only are gathered, and a good threshing-machine will clean ready for market two thousand bushels a day. The specimens raised this year weigh sixty pounds to the bushel. The yield per acre in 1878 was from sixty to seventy-five bushels. This season (which, as said above, has been a very dry one) the yield was forty to forty-five bushels per acre. No scientific analysis has been made of this new grain as yet; indeed, it is scarcely known, except in some two or three counties in Western Kansas, where it has been grown by several farmers who desired to find some grain that would serve in the place of corn as a food for stock. The trial by these men has satisfied them that for horses, cattle, sheep, or swine it is superior to maize, and farm animals to which it is fed give it the preference to corn when both are laid before them. When ground into meal, the rice-corn is about equal to a mixture of one-third wheat flour and two-thirds corn-meal.

The value of this new grain to the people of Western Kansas can hardly be estimated, when considered as a sure yield in any season, and it will enable the stock-raiser to fatten his herds at home, instead of shipping them east, as has heretofore been mostly the custom for fattening. The vast plains in the western portion of this state, so celebrated as grazing grounds, by reason of the buffalo grass with which they are covered, and its excellent climate, will be doubly valuable if further experiment confirms the value of this hitherto unknown grain.—*Chicago Times.*

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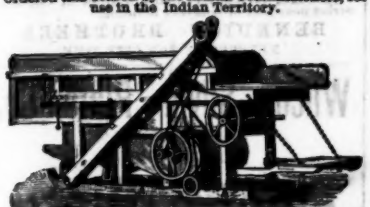

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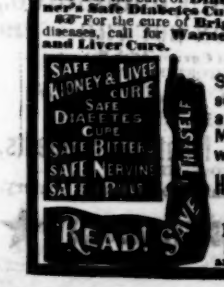

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1880.

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" Young People (Weekly)	1 83	1 50
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Semi-weekly Tribune	3 50	3 00
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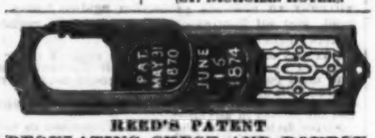

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